The columns of THE TRIBUNE Sunday gave evidence that

The Boom in "Wants"

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VOLUME XLVIII. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888—TEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

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IS SURE TO BE REJECTED.

THE FATE AWAITING THE PROPOSED FISHERIES TREATY.

Commercial Union with Canada the Only Solution of the Great Problem—The Industrial Reform Party and Mrs. Belva Lockwood—Voting Away Money for Public Buildings—Springer's Bill to Admit Territories to Statehood to Be Favorbly Reported—Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The outcome of the Bayard-Chamberlain fisheries treaty promises to be an unlooked-for gain to the cause of commercial union. The treaty is sure to be rejected. The scrutiny of Mr. Bayard's diplomacy which has followed the publicity given the treaty makes this certain. Some of the Western Senators thought that New England sentiment might be too one-sided, but a comparison of what the Secretary of State laid down in the correspondence with Minister West as indisputable American rights which could not be modified or compromised with what is set out in the treaty has caused them to change their minds. It has also given rise to the freely-voiced belief that the ultimate solution of the whole trouble lies in commercial union, and the idea is that the sooner this truth is recognized the better it will be for all parties. Mere reciprocity is not viewed as satisfactory, because, among other things, it would keep up the picket line of customs officers between the United States and Canada and would give unequal benefits. One of the strongest criticisms made on the Bayard treaty is the encouragement it gives the Canadians to strive for a one-sided reciprocity by making things uncomfortable for the fishing vessels of the United States till consent is given to the free-fish scheme. Outside of the objection to the United States bargaining for rights which ought to be hers without bargaining, reciprocity in the way of free fish in return for free fishing is all to the gain of Canada. Experience has shown that while the free-fish clause was in force the price to the consumers in this country was not cheapened, and the friends of commercial union in Congress count this as one of the reasons why the ratification of the treaty might give the cause a setback. It is probable that some steps will be taken in the House as soon as the Senate acts on the treaty to give the subject of commercial union a definit legislative standing. Mr. Hitt of the Foreign Affairs Committee has a resolution looking to this end. He said today that it was the fundamental question on which rested the working out of the fisheries and other vexing disputes between the United States and Canada. Probably no one will be more surprised than Joseph Chamberlain at such an outcome. When he came over from England he told the Canadians that the one thing they must not think of was commercial union with the United States. On coming to Washington, with a politician's quick insight he saw the difficulty into which the Cleveland Administration's fishery policy had plunged it and the necessity for something tangible to carry it through the Presidential year. From his talk with those who got to know him well there is no reason to doubt he thought the treaty finally agreed upon would be ratified without much opposition, and the agitation for uniting the interests of the United States and Canada as of one country be given its death-blow. But the opposit has been the result, and as commercial union means ultimate annexation it is doubtful if Mr. Chamberlain's fisheries negotiations will give him the peerage which at first blush was declared to be the due reward for h's diplomatic labors.

The famous "omnibus" bill for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory, and New Mexico as States has been completed by the Democratic members of the House Committee on Territories. Mr. Springer will present it to the House as soon as possible. The Republican members of the committee have made no special objection to the admission of Montana, Washington, and New Mexico, though it may be remarked that there is no petition on file from any citizen of the latter Territory asking for Statehood. When Gov. Ross of New Mexico came here early in the session he said distinctly that the Territory did not care to become a State until the population was such that it would be sure of defeating the land rings. The Republicans might not have made much objection to the admission of New Mexico, even under these circumstances, had the Democratic majority consented to a division of Dakota. Aside from this failure to respect the wishes of a majority of the people of Dakota, the bill is in many respects admirable. It treats the proposed States with great liberality in granting public lands for educational purposes, and gives them the benefit of the penitentiaries and asylums that have been erected by the United States. It provides for elections of delegates to constitutional conventions in each of the Territories the Tuesday after the first Monday in August next, and the conventions are to be held the first Tuesday in September. The usual provisions for constitutions conforming to our kind of government are made and they are to be submitted to a vote of the people at the November election. Provisions of the instrument may be separately submitted. State officers are to be elected at the same time and also members of Congress, Dakota being entitled to two members and the others to one each. Secs. 16 and 36 in every township in each proposed State are to be reserved for public school purposes. Fifty sections of land in each Territory are granted to be sold for erecting public buildings at the State Capitals, and ninety sections are in like manner donated each State for agricultural colleges. Five per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands is donated for a common school fund, and there is a provision that the lands set apart for educational purposes shall not be sold for less than $10 per acre. In lieu of lands granted new States in 1841 for internal improvements and the Swamp Land act of 1879, each of the four new States is granted lands for schools of mines, reform schools, deaf and dumb asylums, State normal schools, and public buildings at Capitals. In addition to the donations before mentioned, under this provision each new State would be entitled to 500,000 acres of public land in addition to that already described, but half of that donated to New Mexico would be used in providing a fund for irrigating purposes. In Dakota the various institutions for which land is donated are located specifically. There is to be a school of mines at Rapid City, reform school at Plankinton, deaf and dumb asylum at Sioux Falls, agricultural colleges at Fargo and Brookings, and normal schools at Madison, Spearfish, Springfield, and Minto.

The Republican members will present a minority report in opposition to the bill.

The Industrial Reform party which has nominated a Presidential ticket is mostly a paper party. Last October a conference was held at Springfield, Ill., by a dozen persons who claimed to represent the Greenback, Labor, and other organizations. They called a meeting in Washington for Feb. 22. About fifty people were on hand, the majority being from the District of Columbia. Mrs. Belva Lockwood and four other women were present. Mrs. Lockwood claimed the party was lineal successor of the one which nominated her for President in 1884. The platform demanded greenback money (and plenty of it) to be issued by the Government, the immediate redemption of interest-bearing bonds, and the wiping out of banks of issue. A New York banker named Evans, who was a Prohibition candidate for Secretary of State in 1885, tried to defend the National banking system, but he was roundly denounced as out of place in the Industrial Reform party. Something of a snap game was worked in the nomination of a ticket, made up of A. E. Redstone of California for President and J. A. Colvin of Kansas for Vice-President. Redstone has been a political agitator and a member of all parties. He was a Labor candidate for Congress and had 200 or 300 votes cast for him. But on the ground of fraud, etc., he modestly asked the present Congress to unseat the sitting member and give the place to him. Of Colvin nothing is known. The convention today named members of a National Executive Committee and tried to reconsider the Presidential ticket. This effort failed. Mr. Redstone made a speech, in which he said that he was equally disinterested in the struggle against the great usury class of the country, and if the time came when the interests of the industrial class demanded it he would sacrifice himself. The tariff question, he said, was a subterfuge. Mrs. Belva Lockwood then took the platform and made a speech. She was attired in brown, with a liberal display of Alaska diamonds at her throat and in her hair, and a black bonnet with a nodding black plume. She was glad, she said, that Mr. Redstone had resigned.

"The lady is mistaken," said Mr. Redstone, rising. "I have not resigned."

"Withdrawn, then," said Mrs. Lockwood.

"I have not withdrawn," said Mr. Redstone.

"Placed himself in the hands of the committee," went on Mrs. Lockwood.

Mr. Redstone protested. He said he meant that he held himself in readiness to make a sacrifice of his personal interests if it should become necessary for them to pool their personal issues with others.

Mrs. Lockwood explained her remark by saying that their purpose was not to make Presidents, but to secure reforms for which the country was ripe. This convention, she said, was the only one that had indorsed woman suffrage and adopted all the reforms of the day.

Addresses were made by Mr. S. E. Booth of Kansas and Mrs. W. G. Rose of Cleveland, and the convention adjourned.

The anti-refined lard men had another inning before the House Committee on Agriculture today. Mr. Sperry of the New York Produce Exchange and Mr. Ryan of Cincinnati were the speakers. They traveled over old ground. Mr. Sperry was especially earnest in his appeal for legislative action. He is a manufacturer of pure lard, but makes a little of the refined article to supply those of his customers who want it. He said that the refined lard was driving ont the export trade of the United States in pure lard, and that if it continued much longer the stuff would be interdicted by foreign Governments. During a running fire of questions by committemen Mr. Sperry admitted that a good deal of the stuff sold as prime steamed lard, the second class of regular lard, was not what it purported to be. It depended entirely upon whose name was stamped upon the package whether he accepted it for what it purported to be. His own firm did not brand its prime steamed lard, as it was only furnished on contract. The committee held a short executive session and decided to continue the inquiry next Thursday. Some of the Chicago people got in tonight, and it is barely possible they may get the committee to hear them informally.

Cole Johnson and Mr. Worthy of Sterling, Ill., are here to make arguments before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds in favor of a public building in that city. There are more propositions for public buildings this year than ever before. Fully 160 bills are now pending, asking for amounts aggregating $28,000,000. For Illinois the bills introduced ask for buildings in Mount Carmel, East St. Louis, Galesburg, Sterling, and $200,000 additional for the new Appraiser's store in Chicago. None of these bills have been acted upon by the committee, though forty or more have been favorably reported to the House. Some time ago the committee passed an order giving them the right of way for five days. The first one was Tuesday, but only three bills were recommended by the Committee of the Whole, and they aggregated all told only $262,000. Today a cool million was voted for public buildings, notwithstanding the fact that Bland of Missouri and Lane of Illinois fought them with all their power and delayed them as much as possible. The sums appropriated today were $200,000 for Lowell, Mass.; $300,000 for Birmingham, Ala.; $10,000 for Council Bluffs, Ia.; $150,000 for Duluth, Minn.; and $350,000 for Newark, N. J. The Duluth bill was among those vetoed during the last Congress.

The *Critic* tonight has the following: "A prominent Washington merchant, a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat and life-long acquaintance of Grover Cleveland, publicly offered in Willard's Hotel last night to bet $500 that President Cleveland would not be renominated, the same bet that David B. Hill would not be the nominee of the party, and another $500 that Mayor Abram S. Hewitt would be the next Democratic candidate. These open wagers were not accepted."

The Committee on Indian Depredation Claims will probably be ready to report on the Symes bill in a few days. This measure provides for a tribunal similar to the Court of Claims, now existing, which is to have exclusive jurisdiction over Indian depredation claims. The mode of procedure is similar to that before the Court of Claims.

Senator Cullom today presented a petition signed by 258 Chicago Board of Trade men in favor of his Postal Telegraph bill.

THE ROCK ISLAND'S EXTENSION.

The Intention Said to Be to Build a Road to the Pacific Coast.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The intentions of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad in extending its line to Denver from the present terminus in Kansas, while not generally known, are sufficiently outlined by pending negotiations creeping out to justify the prophecy that within one year the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will construct a line of railway from Chicago and St. Louis to San Francisco. The development of the scheme which is now being matured is none other than to form an alliance with the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, and secure by purchase or lease the Atlantic & Pacific Railway. President Cable of the Rock Island stated in confidence, during his visit here, that the Rock Island would build from its present terminus to Colorado Springs and form a traffic alliance with the Denver & Rio Grande for use of tracks, but maintaining its independence from the Colorado road to the point of providing its own station and road employés and making its headquarters in Denver. The subsequent developments have removed the secrecy imposed, and, together with the intelligence of the scheme for the control of the Atlantic & Pacific, which is said to be in such shape as to render its consummation but a question of a few days, has created a profound sensation in the limited circle in which it is known. The present arrangement of the Southern route to the coast, by which the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Santa Fé and their traffic in San Francisco are to be acquired, has its nucleus in the 450 miles of road between Tulsa, I. T., at a point on the Arkansas River and Albuquerque, N. M., which is operated by the St. Louis & San Francisco. From Albuquerque to Mojave, Cal., the St. Louis & San Francisco has operated the Atlantic & Pacific with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, and the road has always been regarded as being virtually under the control of the Santa Fé. At Mojave the business of both companies was distributed on the coast by the Southern Pacific. Recent developments, however, have demonstrated the fact that the fine Italian hand of the Rock Island has been stirring the animals up with what appears to be brilliant success. A dicker has been going on for some months between the Rock Island people and the St. Louis & San Francisco, and it is believed that President Nutt of the Atlantic & Pacific and the directors of that road favor an alliance with the Rock Island. The new compact between the two companies, which will give the Chicago road a through route to the coast, is said to be for the Rock Island to build a line from a point in Kansas on the proposed Denver line through "No Man's Land" and tap the St. Louis & San Francisco at or near Lathrop, I. T., a few miles from the New Mexico line. This would require the construction of only about 250 miles to give a complete transcontinental line from Chicago and St. Louis to San Francisco. It is asserted that the Atlantic & Pacific people have been waiting for an opportunity to sell out.

BY FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

THE PRESIDENT AND PARTY ENJOYING FLORIDA'S BEAUTIES.

They Visit the Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville—Mrs. Cleveland Presented with Numerous Expressions of Regard—Mr. Cleveland Tells His Pleasure with the Place and People—An Inspiring Reception at St. Augustine—Will Reach Charleston Saturday.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The President and Mrs. Cleveland had an opportunity to see for the first time in their lives sunrise in Florida this morning, but did not embrace it. Both were tired from the reception of Wednesday night. They remained in their apartments until nearly 7:30 o'clock. Breakfast was announced at 8:30 o'clock. Members of the Presidential party were up and ready to do justice to the spread. A little after 9:30 o'clock the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Mayor Burbridge, and Col. J. E. Hart took their seats in the coach drawn by six black horses, the same used the day before. Col. Lamont and wife and Secretary Whitney and wife followed closely after. They were accompanied by Maj. Leslie. The drive out to the Sub-Tropical Exposition was a pleasant one, and was enjoyed by Mrs. Cleveland. An abundance of time was given for an inspection of the different residences on the route, as well as the shrubbery and trees. At 9:50 the party arrived at the exposition. The Association of Commissioners and the exhibiters had gathered in line at the door, and on entering the President and Mrs. Cleveland were presented to the different members. The public had not been admitted to the building, but there were at least 300 people present when the party entered. Mrs. Cleveland was dressed in a checked silk with heliotrope velvet trimmings. Her bonnet was of the same material and was trimmed with natural flowers and pink ribbons. Before she had fairly entered she was ten-

A SCENE IN THE EXPOSITION.

dered a handsome bouquet, which she accepted, much to the satisfaction of the donor. Mrs. Whitney was dressed in a walking-dress of gray serge with flowers and a hand bouquet. Mrs. Lamont wore a dress similar to that of the day previous, which was of a steel gray serge with black braid embroideries. Mr. M. R. Moran and Dr. Paine escorted the President and Col. Forbes and ex-Mayor McQuaid did the honors for Mrs. Cleveland, while Mrs. Whitney followed with Maj. Shellman Conant and Mrs. Lamont with Maj. Leslie, Secretary Whitney, and Col. Lamont. The Horticultural Department was first visited. Mrs. Cleveland admired the pansies in bloom, and was also struck with the wonderful variety of palms. The hight of wonder was reached when the pineapples were seen. The sugar cane display attracted the attention of the party and here again there was a short stop until the exhibit could be explained. The mammoth pyramid of fruits erected by the management containing all kinds of fruits was next seen. Mrs. Cleveland here asked one of her escorts "What are those yellow oranges," and smiled when told they were "grape-fruit," and that they resembled the lemon in flavor. The glass-engravers were then visited. One had engraved the words "Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland" on two glasses, and on each had put the words "Sub-Tropical Exposition." On one side he had engraved the likeness of the President and on the other that of Mrs. Cleveland. At the stand of the orange-wood turner the President and Mrs. Cleveland were presented with a bottle, two glasses, a matchsafe, toothpick-box, two napkin-rings, turned out of orangewood, and two boxes containing a watch chain made from Florida shells on which had been engraved the likeness of each Commissioner. Mr. Vogle of the Alachua County exhibit, presented the President with an enormous new home-made cigar of Alachua tobacco; to Mrs. Cleveland he presented a unique bouquet, which she carried all around the building. The bouquet was made of rye, rice, orange blooms, and cotton arranged as a star, with jet black moss as a centre. Above all was a "pansy," Mrs. Cleveland's favorit flower, all bound together with a bit of grass. Secretary Whitney was presented with a large boat made of a dish-rag gourd. Mr. Vogle remarked: "It won't do to go to sea in, Mr. Secretary." The reply was: "It is as safe as a part of our navy." A broad smile came upon the face of Mrs. Cleveland when she glanced up at the goddess of Alachua County. The President was more visibly affected. He indulged in a good and hearty laugh. About the time they were interested in it the arm commenced to go up and down, much to the amusement of the party. At the silk-loom Mrs. Cleveland was presented with two handkerchiefs. One had a picture of the building worked in light blue and the other had a Florida scene in the centre. She also took a skein of Florida silk and a small cocoon. After watching the machinery she expressed herself as being much interested in the silk culture. At the colored people's department the President stopped and looked at the work of the Industrial School and said he would remember these citizens in the National Exposition.

In the building occupied by the joint Counties of Citrus, Hernando, and Pasco the party were conducted to the citrus display, where the President was presented with a campaign club in the shape of a mammoth gourd. The President said: "Although it is large in proportion, yet it is most too light for some of my party work." Commissioner McKay of Brooksville, on the Gulf coast, stepped forward at this point and presented Mrs. Cleveland with a letter containing a deed to a town lot in Brooksville. She accepted it with a smile. The pet fawn of the rustic building was also presented, and was accepted. It will be sent by express to Washington. The party was escorted through the building, and, coming to a handsome little orange tree, Mrs. Cleveland was invited to pluck some of the fruit and blooms. Commissioner Thomas assisted her to the platform, and she picked a red orange. Turning to the President she said: "Catch it now," and suiting the action to the word she tossed it to him. He missed it, it striking him full in the breast and rolling to the floor. A laugh went up from the whole party, in which Mrs. Cleveland took part.

At 11:20 o'clock, after going through the entire exposition, at which they expressed the greatest surprise and pleasure, the President and party took carriages and were driven to the ferry. The President expressed himself as being highly pleased with his trip, and also complimented the committee in charge on the excellent entertainment and reception.

The schedule of the President's tour is as follows from here: They will be at St. Augustine this evening, leaving at 10 o'clock, and will arrive at 11 o'clock at Palatka. From there a rapid run will be made to Titusville, where a steamer will be taken to Rockledge, on Indian River. Leaving Rockledge on the return trip at noon tomorrow, the party will visit the Sanford Exposition and also the Winter Park. Jacksonville will be reached at 11 o'clock p. m. and Charleston about 8 o'clock Saturday morning.

IN OLD ST. AUGUSTINE.

Reception of the Distinguished Visitors in the Ancient City.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The ancient city today put on her best attire to receive the Presidential party, and the general result exceeded the most sanguine expectations. The weather was propitious, and Cleveland's luck seemed to be at high tide. The work of the Reception Committee had been well arranged, and by the time word was received that the party had left Jacksonville all details were complete. At 12:45 the special train drew up at the depot amid the loud cheering from the thousands present. H. M. Flagler conducted them to the carriages in waiting. A landau drawn by four spanking grays and driven by "Dady" Colee, an old character here, conveyed the President and wife. Eight girls dressed in white presented Mrs. Cleveland with a bouquet as she entered the carriage. On their way to Ponce de Leon they passed through the principal streets and were saluted by the military and cheered by the vast crowds congregated at the corners. After passing over the city with the military and prominent officials following, they passed through the Plaza into the Grand Court of the Ponce de Leon. One of the most interesting features of the procession was the salute given by all public school children, who threw bouquets in the carriages as they passed, eliciting a nod and smile from Mrs. Cleveland.

The reception at the Ponce was imposing, guards of honor being stationed in lines on either side. As they stopped in front of the grand portal the President alighted first, followed by Mrs. Cleveland, and they passed rapidly into the inner court followed by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, Col. and Mrs. Lamont. The orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," while a host of school children scattered flowers before them. The party passed through and by a private stairway up to their apartments. There were 300 of the school children, the different schools being distinguished by different colored sashes. The effect was picturesque. The hotel was grandly decorated. Gayly-colored flags represented every yacht club in the United States, and the flags of nearly all nations floated from the staffs of the immense structure. In the arch of the main entrance flashed the name of "Cleveland" in electric light, the letters being formed of various colored globes, of incandescent lights. The court was surmounted by a large electric light of 100 candle power. Just below the knob the column was covered with projecting palmetto leaves, through the heads of which fell jets of water into the basin below. Thousands of tiny glass lamps in red, white, yellow, blue, and green were used in various portions and they also edged the borders of the posterns, with the hundreds of Japanese lanterns producing a most magnificent effect. After a short rest in their rooms the party were taken to lunch in the private dining-room. The apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are the pink bridal chambers in the west wing of the hotel, and those of Secretary and Mrs. Whitney in the blue bridal chambers in the east wing. Both of the suites are most sumptuous in their furnishings. The President's rooms are beautifully decorated with palmettos, orange-blossoms, and Spanish moss; and hills, mounds, and baskets of fragment and beautiful flowers adorn every niche.

DISPOSAL OF ESTATES.

Wills of the Late Seth Wadhams and Gen. Thompson—Charities Remembered.

Mr. Seth Wadhams, who died in California the 6th of the present month and was buried from the Fourth Presbyterian Church last Sunday, left an estate estimated to be worth over $250,000. The administrators are Messrs. Henry W. King and Bryan Lathrop, and the residuary legatee Dr. Wadhams, an adopted son living in Palatine, this State. Among the legacies to be paid by the administrators are: Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum, $30,000; Old People's Home, $30,000. Minor legacies are given to various other institutions and individuals. It is understood that not long before his death Mr. Wadhams gave to an old friend and companion his stock in the Washington Ice Company, valued at more than $100,000, thus lessening by that much the amount disposed of by his will.

GEN. JOHN L. THOMPSON'S WILL.

The will of the late Gen. John L. Thompson was proved yesterday, and letters testamentary were issued to Mark Kimball of No. 2108 Prairie avenue. The deceased left personal property, consisting of stock, household effects, cash, and other articles, valued at $150,000, also real estate, the value of which is not stated in the petition. By his will, executed Dec. 27, 1881, the testator gives to his wife, Laura C. Thompson, the homestead at No. 1637 Indiana avenue, the title to which stands in her name, together with all furniture, fixtures, books, etc. He also gives her one-third of the residue of his estate, but in lieu of dower. The other two-thirds is given in equal shares to the testator's children, Leverett and Susan Thompson. The will is witnessed by Oliver C. Nelson and Catharine H. Nelson.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY REMEMBERED.

The will of Martha D. Worswick was proved in the Probate Court yesterday by Jane P. Emerson of Oak Park. The estate is worth $8,000, and among the bequests is one to the Chicago Humane Society of a block of real estate at Norwood Park. Martha D. Worswick, Adelina C. Corbett, and Marietta J. Scales are given the balance of the estate in equal shares.

EXPOSING THE TRUCK SYSTEM.

Many Miners Do Not Have Enough to Eat and Wear When They Are Working.

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 23.—The Congressional investigation committee resumed its inquiry into the coal strikes in this city this morning. The first witness called was D. M. Evans, a member of the Legislature from Luzerne County and a practical miner. He related the story of the strike, its causes and its progress, and said that the condition of the men in the region was pitiable. They could not under this store system and the rates paid get enough to eat and wear. Some of the miners never saw a dollar in cash. The men who lived right at the mines were charged $2.10 a ton for stove coal, and were compelled to pay so much a year whether they used it or not. The company stores charged from 10 to 15 per cent more than the individual stores, and many of the miners were practically compelled by necessity to buy their supplies at these stores. Of the 20,000 miners and miners laborers who had worked in the Lehigh region 8,000 were being fed by contributions from the Knights of Labor. Of these 80 per cent are married and have families.

James Broderick, a miner, gave an account of the strike. There had been no violence or disturbance in the region, he said, but admitted that as a result of the strike coal had advanced $1 or $1.50 a ton to the consumers. Judge Parker asked how far the miners and other strikers had considered the consumers when they made up their minds to strike. He said that the consumers paid too much and the miner was paid too little for the coal.

W. H. Hines, a lawyer and an ex-miner, was sworn, and exhibited specimens of the ironclad leases under which miners held their homes at the mercy of the companies. He said that he acted for the miners. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Hines' testimony the committee adjourned until tomorrow, when some of the operators will be examined.

Raiding Illicit Distilleries.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Hughes and posse made a raid upon the illicit distilleries in Grundy County yesterday. They seized and destroyed the establishments owned and operated by J. W. Wooten, William Bynum, J. F. Campbell, and William Hinton. Eighteen hundred gallons of beer were found at the place run by Wooten and Bynum. Hinton managed to elude the posse, but J. F. Campbell, William Cunningham, Alex. Campbell, J. W. Wooten, and William Bynum were arrested and required to give bond for trial at the next term of the United States District Court, which convenes here in April next.

IS THERE A "JOB" IN IT?

THAT TALK ABOUT PAYING MONEY TO HEALTH OFFICERS.

Where It Originated and How It Came to Be Brought Up—Jealousy Among the Distillers May Account for It—Dr. De Wolf Determined to Have an Investigation of the Whole Business—He Says It Is a Lie.

Soon after the Whisky Trust was formed last August a statement was put in circulation reflecting seriously upon the Health Department. The substance of the allegation was to the effert that the distillers on the North Branch had been obliged to pay tribute to some official connected with the department mentioned for the privilege of feeding cattle and dumping the refuse of the sheds and still-houses into the river. Investigation at the time failed to develop any facts justifying any such statement.

Within the last three weeks a new life has been given to the story. The manager of an out of town distillery, who says that before the fire, when he was part owner of such an establishment on the North Branch, he was accustomed to pay a monthly douceur to the Health Department for privileges which made it easier for him to conduct the business. A short time ago he went to the two Aldermen representing the Twenty-fourth Ward and told them what he had learned. He gave as his informant the name of a prominent distiller in Peoria, who since the formation of the trust was elected President of one of the large distilleries on the North Branch. The Aldermen stated the case to the Mayor, and he in turn notified Dr. De Wolf, the head of the Health Department, of the charges which had been made.

At the time a reporter for THE TRIBUNE interviewed the distiller through whom the allegation was given a certain amount of publicity. He said he had no personal knowledge of the matter and stated that his information came from the Peoria gentleman referred to. The managers of the houses on the North Branch were interviewed, and each one positively affirmed that there was not the slightest foundation for any such statement. They had never offered, and had never been asked to pay, a cent to the Health Department for any privileges whatever. It was true, they said, that the city ordinances prohibited the feeding of more than three head of cattle at any one place within the city limits, but the ordinance, they insisted, was passed to suppress the "swill-milk" industry, but was never intended to prevent the fattening of steers for beef, which has been a legitimate business for thirty-odd years. The North Side houses, they said, and exhibited the books to prove their statement, used a large tugboat for the purpose of carrying out to and dumping in the lake all the refuse of the cattle-sheds and the distilleries. Dr. De Wolf, as the head of the Health Department, was fully informed on the doings of the distilleries and concurred with them in their efforts to comply with the evident spirit, if not the letter, of the ordinances.

As a matter of fact, there is not perfect harmony within the Chicago section of the Whisky Trust. One of the largest houses in the trade has refused to become a member of the combine, and the trust managers have frequently declared that it must either come in or go out of business. The owners of the houses which have been closed by the trust are unhappy. They are jealous of the houses that are still running, and would quietly chuckle if every distillery in the town were closed. Then each concern would become simply a distributor, and all would have to do business on an even basis. The owners of one out of town house would be gratified to know that all the houses in the city were closed, as they would then enjoy the monopoly of cattle-feeding in this neighborhood. They have, or can readily have, facilities for feeding 6,000 or 8,000 head of cattle, and the farmers in the neighborhood are willing to pay for and carry away all the refuse, which in the city is a dead loss to the distillers.

It is understood that Dr. De Wolf has demanded an investigation by the grand jury now in session. The witnesses, it is stated, will be Messrs. Junker and Kissenger of the Riverdale, Burroughs, Abel, and Ames of the Phœnix, Miller of the United States, Rice and Rush of the Empire, Shufeldt and Lynch of H. H. Shufeldt & Co., Birmingham and Hutchinson of the Chicago, and Simon Powell of the old house on the South Branch.

"I have nothing to say, and don't know anything about it. I was promptly in the office of the State's Attorney this morning ready for business. I am ready to face anybody, and propose to run this report to the ground and find who started it. Then we'll see if malicious scoundrels can lie with impunity."

"It has been stated, doctor, that you own stock in Shufeldt's distillery?"

"There is not a syllable of truth in it. I do not and never did own stock in any distillery or in any manufacturing concern. At one time I had a little interest in the *Sanitary News*, but I am today not worth over $5,000—only a year's salary."

ROBBED THE EXPRESS.

Two Masked Men Successfully Raid a Southern Pacific Train in Arizona.

TUCSON, A. T., Feb. 23.—A west-bound train on the Southern Pacific Railroad was boarded by two masked men at Stein's Pass Station at 8:30 o'clock last evening. After the train had started the men crawled over the water-tank, covered the engineer and fireman with rifles, and ordered them to move slowly. When a mile and a half from the station the engineer was compelled to stop the train, and one of the robbers uncoupled the mail and express car with the engine from the other part of the train. The engineer was compelled to move on a mile and a half further, when the robbers again ordered him to stop and then forced Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express messengers to open the car, which they rifled of its valuables, but without disturbing the mails. The engineer was next ordered to go back and take up the other part of the train, and the robbers left the railroad and started in a southern direction. The train arrived here on time. The express robbery is reported heavy. A special train was placed at the disposal of Marshal Wade, and several officers with two Indian trailers and horses left for the scene of the robbery.

Cheyenne Indians Protesting.

PIERRE, Dak., Feb. 23.—Great excitement exists among the Cheyenne Indians over the Dawes Sioux Reservation bill, and all the Chiefs made speeches at an all-night council last night. The Indians have raised money to send a delegation to Washington to protect their rights, but the authorities refuse to grant a permit for the trip. Crow-Eagle spoke of this as an outrage. He was anxious to see the reservation opened, and knew his people were with him, but they ought to be allowed to have representatives at Washington.

Attempt to Cremate a Family.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—An attempt was made in this county last night by a gang of unknown men to cremate a family alive. A white man, William Myers, had been living with a colored woman and had several children. A party of men, to punish this conduct, surrounded the house, barred up all doors and windows on the outside, and set the building on fire in several places. An ax was in the house, and with this Myers cut a hole in the door in time to save himself and the other inmates from a terrible death, but they were severely burned.

To Improve the Cheboygan Harbor.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—On the opening of navigation harbor improvements will begin, and $19,000 of an outstanding appropriation will be expended. This will admit craft of all drafts to the docks. The channel will have a draft of sixteen feet. Eighty-five thousand dollars is necessary to complete the work throughout.

Cornell's President in the City.

Charles Kendall Adams, President of Cornell University, is in the city for the purpose of attending the eleventh annual banquet of the Northwestern Cornell Association. He will be tendered an informal reception this afternoon at the Richelieu by the graduates and former pupils of Cornell.

CAPT. JOHN BROWN'S LECTURE.

Rum Was the Subject—Afterwards He Tells of His Father.

Capt. John Brown lectured last night in the Union Park Congregational Church. Several colored people were there and insisted on embracing him. Perhaps the most genuine feeling was that of a colored member of John Brown Post. "His father gave his life for us," said the colored member, "and any of us would go a long way to honor him." The lecture was about rum and tobacco. "I remember my father's whisky barrel," he said. "Everybody had a whisky barrel in those days. Whisky was the commonest drink. And my father's whisky barrel lay in a log house amid the wilds of Crawford County, Pennsylvania, among the hemlocks and oaks, where I served my apprenticeship grinding bark and feeding a mill for a blind horse. It lay in a cellar, or rather it floated, for the cellar was flooded.

"Well," said the speaker, "a tramp came one day and asked for food and whisky. My father was absent, but my mother said: 'If you'll wade into that cellar you may drink the whisky.' And the tramp went down. When my father returned," he said, "we described the disgusting raptures of that tramp. He had been reading a sermon on drink by Dr. Lyman Beecher. Two Sundays later he bade us each read a biblical verse referring to wine. Then he said very solemnly, 'I am now convinced that whisky is a poison.' He went into the cellar and with a great hammer smashed the whisky-barrel to pieces. 'Out, evil spirits,' he cried. And from that day neither John Brown nor his children put strong drink to their lips."

At the conclusion of his discourse the lecturer was invited to attend a reception at the Grant Club. He was escorted thither by his friends. At the club Capt. John Brown told of Harper's Ferry. He told how his father had been excited by the wrongs of the slaves, and especially of their fights with the bloodhounds. "They can fight," said he. "Then it is worth my while to fight for them." The son of Ossawattomie Brown glowed with indignation as be narrated the treachery of Col. Hugh Forbes, who betrayed Brown's plans to the Government. He showed how the assailants had prepared a way to escape into the marsh. He recited the events as though they had happened yesterday, and as though the public was as keenly moved by them as in the days gone by. He was so evidently sincere that there was a general movement of sympathy as this survivor of a half-forgotten epoch moved with patriarchal dignity through the club and shook the members by the hand.

JUDGE LOST HIS BRIDE.

Miss Simpkinson Concluded at the Last Moment to Marry Another Man.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Eva Simpkinson, daughter of Henry Simpkinson, a prominent and wealthy citizen, eloped this afternoon with Walter G. Cameron, a young man about town, and they were married in Covington tonight. Elegant invitations were issued a few days ago for the marriage of Miss Simpkinson to Charles H. Judge, a St. Louis druggist. The event would have taken place Wednesday evening, Feb. 29, at the Walnut Hills Methodist Episcopal Church. It seems that the young lady, who is 21 years of age and a society belle, objected to the match, and to escape it accepted Walter Cameron. The Simpkinson family is one of the oldest and the wealthiest in the city. Miss Eva's grandfather, John Simpkinson, is a millionaire, and a magnificent reception was being arranged to take place at his residence after the marriage to Mr. Judge. Miss Simpkinson did not tell her relatives of her rash act and they were greatly prostrated to hear what she had done. Charles H. Judge is a promising young man, formerly a resident of this city, while Cameron is one of a class of young fellows who are considered fast. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron returned to Cincinnati after the ceremony, but have no hope of obtaining the pardon of the wife's relations, who feel that they have been disgraced. Of course the preparations for the next week's wedding, which would have one of the most fashionable and notable of the year, have been discontinued.

MRS. ROBERTS' RECREANT LOVER.

She May Have Some Difficulty in Snaring Senator Roof.

IONIA, Mich., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The breach-of-promise case of Mrs. Roberts against State Senator Roof is packing the court-room. Mrs. Roberts testified today, amid much merriment, that among the souvenirs of her affections bestowed on Roof were three pairs of her late lamented husband's trousers. Asked to describe the garments, she said they were of white material and real nice pants. She also thought she had given him two coats which were her husband's. She says Roof wrote her a large number of love-letters, which have mysteriously disappeared. The alleged proposal of marriage was made in 1872. She was then a working-woman, and Roof did not enjoy the political and business prominence he does today. She was months in making up her mind to take him, and, after she had decided to do so, spent several years in finishing her house, the marriage being postponed on this account. The general opinion is that Mrs. Roberts has failed to make out a case against Roof, who will prove that he never paid the plaintiff any attention in particular.

His Ship Has Got In.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—John A. Gardner, an engineer at the Kalb Flour Mills, has fallen heir to a fortune of about $150,000. This has been left to him by an uncle, who went west years ago and made money on a stock ranch in Colorado. It seems that nine years ago a few hours before her death Mr. Gardner's mother told him that in the future he would have an inheritance, but he was not aware of the full import of her dying words until now. Mr. Gardner was formerly one of the animal trainers with Forepaugh's circus.

The Duluth Dynamite Explosion.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—There were no further deaths today from the dynamite accident yesterday morning. The Coroner began the inquest over the bodies of the four men dead. Large crowds surrounded the morgue all day long, many of them laborers upon the rock-cut where the accident happened. When Ole Lundberg, the foreman, was brought down to the place by the Sheriff they were considerably excited and showed their hatred for him. It is said that the testimony of some of the laborers will be severe against Lundberg.

Damages Against a Railroad.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—W. H. Stacey & Co. were given a verdict in the Circuit Court this afternoon for $7,579.84 against the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company, based on the allegations that sparks from the defendant's switch-engine May 13, 1887, destroyed the plaintiff's mills at Birnamwood and a lot of lumber, and that the fire was due to the negligence of the company's employés.

Shortage of a County Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The investigation of the affairs of the Treasurer of Marion County was completed today, and the result was the finding of a shortage of nearly $7,000. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Treasurer Dickson and his deputy, Robert Beatty, who were taken in custody and released on $10,000 bail each. No explanation is offered of the shortage. Both men are Democrats.

Suing a Sheriff for Damages.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—J. V. Farwell & Co. of Chicago today brought suit against Sheriff Hayas of Sedgwick County for $10,000 damages for removing goods from the store of W. J. Wilson, upon which they had a chattel mortgage. The Sheriff took the goods upon an attachment of Blumenthal Bros. of New York.

A Poem for the President.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—J. H. Beidler of Mount Pulaski sent from here to President Cleveland today an original poem, written in honor of Washington, Lincoln, and Cleveland, printed on silk trimmed with velvet, and bound with neat covers made from the head-board of a bed occupied by Lincoln while in Mount Pulaski many years ago.

A Mileage Basis Wanted.

P. M. Arthur and F. P. Sargent are conferring with the officials of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad relative to the adoption by the road of a fixed and general mileage basis.

ROCHE BADLY TREATED.

UNION LEAGUERS SAID TO HAVE ACTED SHABBILY.

Reasons Given for the Absence of the Mayor from the Banquet of Wednesday Night—His Friends Assert that His Evident Claims to Recognition Were Ignored—Put Away Among the Common Herd—The Insult Resented by His Honor's Silent but Eloquent Action.

The City-Hall Republicans are in arms against the treatment accorded Mayor Roche by those having in charge the Union League Club's celebration of Washington's Birthday. They say no apologies can right the wrong inflicted on his Honor, and that, although the slight may have been unintentional, his friends will not accept that as a satisfactory explanation. They are mad—fighting mad—and although the Mayor's name appeared among the list of guests at the banquet he was at home. He himself has made no declarations of any chagrin at what his friends consider an insult, nor is it certain that he so regards it. Some of his friends were so indignant yesterday that they called Franklin H. Head, the Acting President of the club, "a mugwump," and said that when there is an investigation it will be found that there were at least two vacant seats at the banquet, because his Honor in their estimation had been ill-treated. They are not complaining of one slight alone, but a series of them. They are not displeased because he was not asked to make a speech, but their real cause for complaint is that his Honor was discourteously treated by being ignored. He was not consulted, though a club member, in the arrangements for the celebration; he was not even introduced to any of the distinguished speakers; he was not invited to lunch with them at the Union League; he was not requested to take a seat on the platform in Central Music-Hall; and he was not allowed to sit at the table of the banquet with the guests. This is an array of charges which they sustain by what they think are well-established proofs, and to begin with they refer to the Central Music-Hall affair. The Mayor would naturally, as a matter of courtesy, be expected to occupy a seat on the platform, but he did not have the opportunity to do so, and he sat in the parquet. The position was unobjectionable, so far as the advantage of being in front of and adjacent to the orator was concerned, but Mr. Roche, as the Republican Mayor of this city, should, it is thought, have been tendered a place on the platform.

"I think," said one of his most influential friends, who is a member of the club, "that the Mayor was treated very shabbily. It was an outrage, and I am glad to know that he threw the insult back at those who bestowed it and declined to attend the banquet. The Mayor ought certainly to have been invited to go on the platform, and his official eminence demanded that courtesy. Instead of that, Vice-President Head or some one else selected a few Republicans, several mugwumps, and about two dozen Democrats. Doesn't any man recognize the fact that the Mayor had as good a right to be on that platform as Gen. I. N. Stiles, Judge Moran, John R. Walsh, Marshall Field, Judges Altgeld, Jamieson, Shepard, and Clifford, I. K. Boyesen, William P. Rend, Erskine M. Phelps, W. G. Ewing, J. W. Doane, and H. A. Hurlbut? Don't you think he deserved as much consideration as Judge Prendergast, the leader of the Labor party."

This gentleman went on to refer to the banquet and excitedly continued: "It is a shame. There is no excuse for it. There has never been a precedent for such procedure. The Mayor should have been accorded a place at the table with the honored guests, and instead of that what did they do? They put him away at another table, and he refused to go near them."

CONVERTING A PREMIER.

Sir John Macdonald Declares He Has Experienced a Change of Heart.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The interest which has been excited by the revival services conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Crossley and Hunter has been very great, more especially from the fact that Sir John and Lady Macdonald have attended two or three times a week during the six weeks the revivalists have been here. The Premier said in all sincerity today that he had experienced a change of heart. At the meetings he has taken part in the singing with earnestness, and no one was surprised last night when, in answer to an appeal by Mr. Hunter that all who wished to become Christians and desired the prayers of the audience would stand up, the Premier whose name has so long been the synonym of iniquity in many minds arose with his wife.

Want More Tariff on Wool.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 23.—The Convention of the Wool-Growers of Colorado met in the Chamber of Commerce today. After the disposal of the routine business the convention adopted a resolution which is addressed to the Colorado Senators and Representatives at Washington and the Senate and House committees asking them to use every upright means to prevent a further reduction in the wool tariff and to restore the tariff rate on wool to the rate, grade for grade, as it existed prior to the reduction of March 3, 1883.

Warrant for Another Metropolitan Official.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—A warrant is in the hands of the police tonight who have been searching in vain for Frank Riegel, late assistant cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank. It charges Riegel with forgery, and among its allegations are charges that he swindled building associations. He was an officer in several building associations and influenced them to deposit in the Metropolitan Bank. He had not been arrested at a late hour.

Two Killed and Four Injured.

BRADFORD, Pa., Feb. 23.—A lumber train on the West Branch Railroad was derailed tonight on the steep grade at Belknap's lumber camp, eight miles west of this city. Tony Whitford, a brakeman, and John Halpin, aged 17, were killed. Four others were more or less injured.

Excursionists Spreading Small-Pox.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 23.—Several cases of small-pox are reported in this county. The source of the infection was returning California excursionists. Quarantine measures have been adopted around the infected houses, and there is no danger that the disease will spread.

Opening of the Nova Scotia Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 23.—The Nova Scotian Parliament was opened today by Lieut.-Gov. Richey. Mr. D. C. Frazer of New Glasgow has been appointed to the Legislative Council of Nova Scotia and will be the leader of the Government in that body.

Iowa's Oratorical Contest.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 23.—In the State oratorical contest, held here tonight, first honors were awarded to Mr. I. K. Wilson of Iowa College, second honors to S. T. Mears of Cornell College, and third honors to F. S. Arnold of Parsons College.

Libby Is Coming to Chicago.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 23.—Mr. W. H. Gray of Chicago reached here on the late train tonight. He brings with him the cash to make the first payment for the Libby Prison, which he will have removed to Chicago.

Laid It to Whisky.

GEORGETOWN, Ga., Feb. 23.—Lewis Moore (colored) was hanged today before a small crowd of people. Moore ascribed his misfortune entirely to whisky, and begged his hearers to beware of it.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Israel Lucas, defaulting Treasurer of Auglaize County, Ohio, who was arrested in Canada, has compromised for $12,000. He stole $31,000.

The dead body of a man supposed to be a tramp was found near Vandalia, Ill., half buried in the mud. The flesh was all eaten away from the face and the body could not be identified.

The estimated log-cut on the Wolf River, Wis., this season is 20,600,000 feet, against 33,000,000 last winter. The shortage is due to the unfavorable weather. All of this cut will come into the Oshkosh market.

LAKE-FRONT PROPERTY.

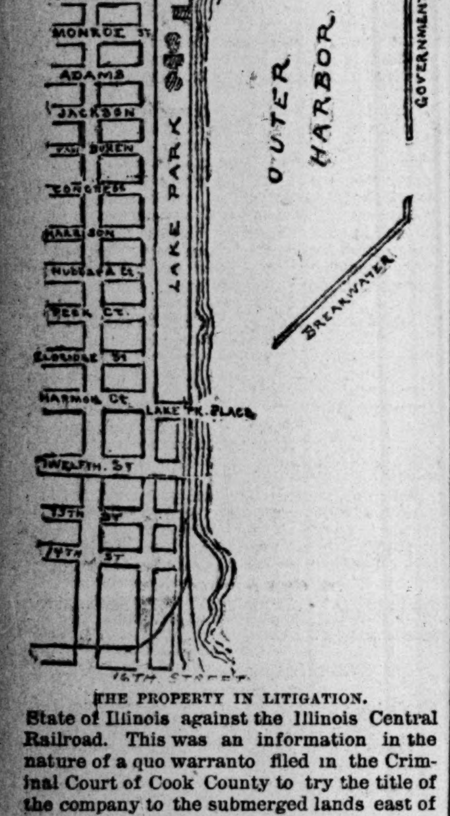
JUSTICE HARLAN DELIVERS HIS OPINION IN THE CASE.

The Illinois Central's Claims to the Submerged Lands Held Invalid—The United States' Interest in the Question Outlined—The City Owns from Park Row to Monroe Street—Other Points in the Decision.

Judge Harlan's court in the Federal Court Building was crowded yesterday afternoon to hear the opinion of Judges Harlan and Blodgett in the celebrated Lake-Front cases. Promptly at 2 o'clock the two Judges entered the court-room, and the spectators rose to their feet as the Deputy Marshal opened the court with his "Hear ye, hear ye." Behind the Judges sat Judge Prendergast and Judge Tuthill, the latter having been District Attorney when the cases were argued. In front at the table sat B. F. Ayer, the counsel for the Illinois Central Road, and his associate counsel, Judge Trumbull, and near them was E. H. Harriman, Vice-President of the Illinois Central. Among the prominent lawyers and railroad men present were:

Robert T. Lincoln,	Dr. Osgood,
Gen. J. M. Hamilton,	Hon. J. Y. Scammon,
Judge Sidney Smith,	C. M. Dawes,
Edwin Walker,	Asst. City-Atty. Knight,
A. S. Bradley,	W. J. Knight, Dubuque,
F. S. Winston,	Dr. Ward,
H. O. Collins,	O. S. Favor,
Judge Doolittle,	Ex-Atty.-Gen. Edsall,
Judge Trumbull,	W. K. Ackerman, ex-President of the Illinois Central Road,
Hon. E. S. Isham,	
L. S. Beale,	James Walsh,
Judge J. B. Bradwell,	Maj. H. W. Huntington,
E. B. McCagg,	H. S. Towle,
Arthur Ryerson,	J. G. Shortall,
Gen. Norman Williams,	J. S. Harlan,
Mr. Robbins,	Fernando Jones,
F. S. Osborne,	Maj. Calkins,
Dr. Aaron Gibbs,	E. B. Sherman,
H. B. Hurd,	Byron L. Smith,
J. H. Holt,	J. M. Southworth,
A. M. Pence,	Gen. H. H. Thomas,
J. H. Fry,	Hon. Geo. E. Adams,
Judge O. H. Horton,	W. H. Wood,
George S. Willits,	Thomas Lyman,
C. W. Needham,	C. C. Merrick,
J. I. Bennett,	Capt. W. P. Black,
Attorney-General Hunt,	Gen. O. L. Mann,
Judge Prendergast,	
Judge C. H. Wood,	

Before deciding the principal case Judge Harlan, who delivered the opinion, said he would dispose of the motion to remand to the State Court the case of the People of the



THE PROPERTY IN LITIGATION.

State of Illinois against the Illinois Central Railroad. This was an information in the nature of a quo warranto filed in the Criminal Court of Cook County to try the title of the company to the submerged lands east of the Illinois tracks from the South Pier at the Chicago River south to the company's roundhouse near Fourteenth street. The company removed it to the Federal Court under the act of 1887, and the Attorney-General made a motion to remand. Judge Harlan, however, refused the motion, holding that, though the case was in form a criminal case, yet really it was a civil action to try the title to land. It was clear the case was one arising under the Constitution of the United States, involving the right of the road to a vast body of submerged lands and the question whether the repealing act of 1873 was not repugnant to the Federal Constitution. The motion to remand was accordingly refused.

The Judge then proceeded to read the more important decision in the case of the People of the State of Illinois against the Illinois Central, attacking directly the title of the road to the lands east of its right of way between Twelfth street and the Chicago River. The reading occupied nearly two hours.

When the opinions were concluded there was a general hum of approval. The decision seemed to suit every one.

"It's a splendid victory for us," said Judge Trumbull, one of the Illinois Central lawyers.

"It's about half and half," remarked B. F. Ayer, ironically, but his saturnine visage had a smile on it whose generous size showed he was well pleased.

"Just what I claimed in my argument," said Judge Tuthill, then the District Attorney who argued the cases.

"A very fine opinion," was the decision of Mr. E. S. Isham.

"I think it's about right," said the Hon. Robert T. Lincoln, and the crowd seemed to be of the same opinion.

As a prelude to the decision and that it may be the better understood it should be stated that in 1869 the Illinois Legislature passed what is known as "The Lake-Front act," which granted all right and title of the State of Illinois to the lake front between the south line of Monroe street and Park row to the City of Chicago, with power to sell and convey the same. It also gave to the Illinois Central Railroad the riparian ownership of the submerged lands east of its tracks for the distance of one mile between the south line of the south pier and a parallel line extending eastward near its shops and roundhouse on Sixteenth street. It also gave to the Illinois Central, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Michigan Central Railroads the three blocks east of Michigan avenue, between Monroe and Randolph streets, the three railroads mentioned being required to pay in consideration therefor to the City of Chicago the sum of $800,000, for which amount the city was to quit-claim all its interest in the property. This act was passed over the Governor's veto in 1869. The city refused to receive any money and never quit-claimed its interest in the three blocks mentioned.

In April, 1873, the State Legislature repealed the act of 1869. At various times piers and docks were built by the Illinois Central, mostly north of Randolph street, and much filling in was done between its tracks and the breakwater. The only pier south of Randolph is at the foot of Thirteenth street.

Finally the State brought suit against the road, and the city and General Government united therein, all claiming the act of 1869 was invalid. The court holds that the title of the Illinois Central to the property north of Randolph street is derived from the United States. The subdivision and platting of the Fort Dearborn Addition by Burchard as the agent of the War Department are held to be good, notwithstanding the contention of counsel for the United States, which sustains the city's title to the blocks north of Madison street. With its purchase of the water lots north of Randolph street the Illinois Central Railroad acquired the right by virtue of such ownership to connect the shore line by artificial constructions with the outside navigable waters. Besides, the State of Illinois, which, from her admission to the Union, owned the bed of the lake, expressly authorized the railroad company to take possession of any lands or waters, not interrupting navigation, for the location of depots, station grounds, engine-houses, etc. This permission was also concurred in by the City of Chicago under the ordinance of 1852. All the improvements made and structures built north of Randolph are justified, as they do not interfere with navigation. The right of way from Randolph street to Park row is the road's in perpetuity, and it ought also to have the two small triangles south of Randolph it now occupies. The same principle holds in the matter of the structures south of Park row and north of Sixteenth street.

In relation to Sec. 15, between Madison street and Park row, when the act of 1869 was passed, the fee was in the City of Chicago, subject to the use of the public. As riparian owner the city had the right to fill in the lake and erect walls to protect the property of the people. And it had the right to fill in between the wall and the shore, and thus would become the owner of all the made land. Instead of doing the work itself the city got the railroad company to do it for the privilege of using a right of way over it.

A number of technical objections to the act of 1869 were disposed of. It is claimed that the Lake-Front act was not read on three different days in each House, and that its subject is not expressed in the title, and for these reasons never became a law. The court holds that the failure of the Senate journal to mention the second reading of the bill does not invalidate it. The second objection the court holds to be of no value, and that the title is sufficiently explanatory of the act. The constitutional provisions of 1870 in regard to special legislation do not operate on the act of 1869, as it was not a grant of special or exclusive privileges.

The third section of the act of 1869 confirms all that was done by the railroad company in the way of filling in the lake, constructing piers, slips, etc., previous to April 16, 1869, between the Chicago River and the north line of Randolph street. All these things were done by virtue of riparian ownership, its charter, and the city ordinances. If it were not so, the act of 1869 confirmed them, and legislative confirmation is equivalent to original authority. This being so, that confirmation cannot be revoked by the repealing act of 1873. As regards the submerged lands constituting the bed of the lake and expressly granted by the third section of the act of 1869, the court holds that the repealing act of 1873 did not infringe any legal right of the company and was a valid exercise of legislative power, because the act of 1869 imposed upon the company no duty or obligation that was enforceable by legal proceedings.

When the act of 1869 was passed it was deemed best for the public interests that the improvement of the harbor should be effected by the instrumentality of a railroad corporation interested, to some extent, in the accomplishment of that result. But if the State subsequently determined, upon considerations of public policy, that this great work should not be intrusted to any railroad corporation, and that a corporation should not be the owner of even a qualified fee in the soil under the navigable waters of the harbor, no provision of the National or State Constitution forbade the General Assembly of Illinois from giving effect, by legislation, to this change of policy. It cannot be claimed that the repeal of the act of 1869 took from the company a single right conferred upon it by its original charter.

The repeal of the act making the grant was nothing more than a change of policy upon the part of the State, which took from the company no franchise or privilege secured by its charter. The State only, in effect, revoked the license which had been granted to the company to improve the harbor of Chicago, and discharged it from every obligation it might have incurred by entering upon and completing that work.

Upon the whole case we are of opinion that the effect of the repealing act of 1873 was to withdraw from the railroad company as well the grant of the submerged lands described in the third section of the act of 1869, as the additional powers therein conferred upon it, by implication, to engage in the business of constructing and maintaining wharves, piers, and docks for the benefit of commerce and navigation generally, and not in the prosecution of its business as defined and limited by its original charter, saving to the company the right to hold and use, as part of its way ground, or right of way, the small part of the submerged lands, outside of its breakwater of 1869, between Monroe and Washington streets, extended eastwardly. Such repeal was attended with the further result that while the City of Chicago may, under its charter, preserve the harbor, prevent obstructions being placed therein, and make wharves and slips, at the ends of streets, the exercise of those powers, and the whole subject of the development or improvement of the harbor by a system of wharves, docks, piers, and other structures is with the State, subject only to the paramount authority of the United States under the power of Congress to regulate commerce.

Several important questions were made in reference to the grant in the fourth section of the act of 1869 to the three railroads of the three blocks between Randolph and Monroe streets. It is clear that this grant was upon condition that those railroad companies would pay to the city a named sum, in installments, and within a fixed time; and if the tender of the first installment of $200,000 to the Controller was binding upon the city, the subsequent return of the money to the railroad companies, at their request, deprived them of whatever benefit accrued from that tender, leaving them in the attitude of never having performed the conditions upon which which they were to acquire the title to those lands. So that the title remains just where it was before the passage of the act of 1869—namely: in the City of Chicago.

In the case of the United States vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, it may be said that upon the demurrer which has been filed the court can only take into consideration the allegations of the information and such matters as are within its judicial knowledge. It cannot bring into that case, as now presented, facts which may have been proved in other cases. The demurrer is sustained, except as to that part of the information which alleges, in substance, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company claims the absolute ownership of and threatens to take possession of, use, and occupy the outer harbor of Chicago. It is the opinion of the court that the General Government, upon the showing made by it, has no title to any of the streets or grounds described in said information, and has no standing in court, except so far as it seeks to protect the said harbor against obstructions that would impair the public right of navigation or interfere with any plan devised by the United States for the development or improvement of the harbor.

What has been said is sufficient to dispose of all the questions in these causes which, in the judgment of the court, it is necessary to decide.

At the conclusion of Judge Harlan's opinion Judge Blodgett said he fully concurred in all the conclusions reached in the decision except the finding that the city was vested with the fee in the made ground between the south line of Sec. 15 and the north line of Randolph street, subject to the right of occupancy and use by the Illinois Central, pursuant to the three ordinances of the city referred to. The fee of the 200 feet right of way was still in the State, as was the fee in the land covered by the waters of Lake Michigan at the time the charter of the Illinois Central Road was passed. The right of way was part of the submerged land. The charter gave the road the right to enter on State lands, subject to the consent of the City of Chicago, which was given by the ordinance of June 14, 1852. The road had filled up its right of way, and the city had filled up between the right of way and the shore line, but that did not give the latter any title to the right of way. The city might have the right to construct wharves, docks, etc., beyond the way ground, but that gave it no fee to the latter. At most it only had the right to pass across the way ground for the purposes of constructing, maintaining, and using such improvements. The city consented to the taking of the strip of submerged land by the road and to the carving out of such strip from its riparian rights, which had become dedicated to the use of the road as a right of way. It did not follow that the road had any title to the submerged lands east of the right of way. The question as to the fee of the right of way was not material at present, but might be in the future.

Three Very Old Women.

Aunt Matilda Riley, having completed her 120 years of age, continues spry and active. She resides with Henry McAtee.—*Bardstown (Ky.) Record.*

In 1864-'65, says a writer in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, I was at the mouth of Red River, on the ram Sampson of the Mississippi squadron in the capacity of "Surgeon's Steward in charge." In that capacity, and while catering for the ward-room mess, I had occasion to go ashore frequently, and naturally enough I found plenty of practice among the blacks of the Franklin estate on the east bank of the Mississippi River. I well recollect on several occasions seeing an old negress at the quarters, and on entering into conversation with her I found her to be intelligent and quite spry, and asked her:

"Aunty, how old are you?"

"Doctah, I is 140 years old."

"Are you sure of that, aunty?"

"Yes, sir, I is. I was a grandmother during the Revolutionary War."

To test the matter I asked her some questions about matters connected with the Revolutionary struggle, and I found all of her answers correct, which made me believe that she was not much out of the way. She gave me another genuine surprise, however, when, pointing to another ex-slave, she made this query:

"Doctah, does you see dat gal?"

"Yes, Aunty, I do," I answered.

"Well, doctah, dat gal is 120 years old. I nussed her when she was a babe."

Now here are two instances of longevity that, I think, are unparalleled in any record of history. In all my interrogations I could get no contradictions from her, and I came to the conclusion she was about right.

Both women were active and in good health, and bid fair to last at least another decade. I left the Mississippi squadron at the close of the war, and the last I saw of them they were taking care of the house they lived in and picaninnies of other negro women that were toddling around.

HARMONY IN THE RANKS.

INDIANA GRAND ARMY MEN SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

Capt. Vanosdel Elected Department Commander—Col. J. W. Feighan Chosen to Lead the Kansas Department—Candidates for Honors by the Minnesota Veterans—Other Assemblages of Old Soldiers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The white wings of peace fluttered over the Grand Army of the Republic and the State Council Women's Relief Corps of Indiana upon adjournment of the annual encampment today. The differences in both bodies have been healed and all is perfect union and sympathy. A report was submitted to the encampment on behalf of the Sons of Veterans showing that 108 camps had been organized, with a membership in excess of 3,000, and it is believed the total membership will reach 5,000 in time for the next encampment. The Committee on Resolutions reported, recommending:

1. That a post shall not be suspended until it has been heard by the Council of Administration in its own defense, and that the approval or disapproval of the Commander-in-Chief be asked of the token, the record to be submitted to him.

2. That the National Encampment be asked to meet in Indianapolis in 1889, provided that the citizens guarantee a sufficient sum for the entertainment of that encampment before Sept. 1, 1888.

3. Requesting Senators and Representatives from this State to support the bill now pending providing that the use of the site in Dearborn Park, Chicago, for a memorial hall be donated to a corporation which the veterans' organization of that city have authorized for the erection of such a building.

4. Recommending that $18,000 be appropriated from available funds by the Monument Commission for the foundation of the new monument.

5. Favoring the location of a cyclorama of battle scenes in this city.

6. Requesting Representatives and Senators to vote for a pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier of at least $8 a month, and more for disabilities.

The election of officers showed a much more decided preference for leading candidates than had been expected. Capt. Argus O. Vanosdel was chosen Department Commander on the first ballot, receiving 416 votes to 122 for Gil R. Stormont, President of the Pension Association, and 81 for W. F. Daily of Peru. Shelby Sexton of North Manchester was elected Senior Vice-Commander, also on the first ballot, over J. B. McDonald of Columbia City, and Charles A. Zollinger of Fort Wayne, Pension Agent for Indiana, who did not want his name used. Mr. McDonald was then chosen Junior Vice-Commander by acclamation. A. R. Tucker of Cicero was elected Medical Director, and Ira Chase of Danville Chaplain. Members of the Council of Administration: William Cochrane, Indianapolis; H. C. Tinney, Lafayette; Mr. Boydston, Warsaw; D. H. H. Shewmaker, Muncie; Nicholas Ensley, Auburn. The delegates selected by the several districts of the National Encampment were as follows: First District, Visher Dorneck; Second, S. B. A. Condey; Third, Joseph Balsley; Fourth, J. G. Moore; Fifth, C. O. Waggoner; Sixth, K. P. Liebhardt; Seventh, George F. McGinnis; Eighth, M. C. Rankin; Ninth, D. F. Allen; Tenth, Frank L. Demotte; Eleventh, the Rev. N. A. Saxton; Twelfth, Allen H. Dougle; Thirteenth, J. S. Dodge.

Commander Vanosdel has reappointed Col. I. N. Walker as Adjutant-General of the department. A committee appointed by Gen. Bennett was directed to secure a badge for presentation to Commander Chase, in recognition of his faithful service in the department, to cost not less than $100.

For a time it appeared that the split in the Women's Relief Corps would not be healed, because the delegates of the Indianapolis faction insisted on reëlecting Mrs. Flora Wulschner President, but she refused to be a candidate, and all was well. Mrs. Agnes Hilt of Indianapolis was chosen President and Mrs. Aleck C. Hess of Wabash Senior Vice-President. Mrs. Hilt appointed Mrs. Wulschner Secretary—the two women merely exchanging places.

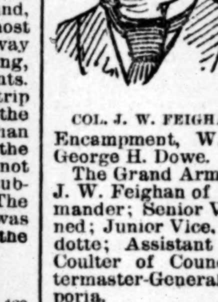
MADISON, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Grand Army men and citizens generally rejoiced at the election of Capt. Argus O. Vanosdel of this city to be Department Commander for Indiana. He will be tendered a reception by the two local Grand Army Posts tomorrow night.

[Argus O. Vanosdel is a man of fine appearance and address, about six feet high, and betrays his military experience in his bearing. He was born in Jefferson County Sept. 18, 1839, and was educated in the district school and high school of Madison, having moved to the city while a boy. He enlisted as a private July 4, 1861, in Company A, Third Indiana Cavalry, and served in the Armies of the Potomac and Cumberland. At the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, he was seriously wounded on the first day of the fight, and in May, 1863, was discharged for disability, having reached the rank of Captain. He lost the sight of his right eye and had a hip and an ankle damaged. In 1864 Capt. Vanosdel again enlisted in order to fill the quota of his district without recourse to the draft. Gov. Morton gave him a commission in the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Infantry, but would not muster him in on account of his disability. He applied in person to Secretary Stanton to be mustered in, and that official expunged the disability record and he went to the front, serving till the close of the war, not being mustered out until August, 1865. Capt. Vanosdel has been an active Grand Army man from the first, being a charter member of A. O. Bachman Post, No. 56. He has been Post Commander, member of the Council of Administration, and Inspector-General on Gen. Burdett's staff. He was delegate to the nineteenth encampment in Portland, Me., and attended the twentieth in San Francisco. He is a lawyer, senior member of the firm of Vanosdel & Fransisco, the leading attorneys of Madison.]

KANSAS VETERANS.

Col. J. W. Feighan of Emporia Elected Department Commander.

WINFIELD, Kas., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The seventh encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of Kansas, just closed, was the largest of its history in Kansas. The report of the Committee on Permanent Locations for Reunions recommended the acceptance of the proposition of both Topeka and Ellsworth, and to be used on alternate years. Marshall's Military Band of Topeka was awarded first prize in the band contest. The Sons of Veterans reëlected Clay D. Herrod of Erie Colonel of the Kansas Division; D. A. King of Larned, Lieutenant-Colonel; delegates to the National Encampment, W. D. Lord, Taylor Dawson, George H. Dowe.



COL. J. W. FEIGHAN.

The Grand Army of the Republic elected J. W. Feighan of Emporia Department Commander; Senior Vice, Henry Booth of Larned; Junior Vice, W. H. Young of Wyandotte; Assistant Adjutant-General, O. H. Coulter of Council Grove; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Charles Harris of Emporia.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected: President, Mrs. Ella Powell of Washington; Senior Vice, Mrs. Bell C. Harris of Emporia; Junior Vice, Mrs. Della Conklin of Winfield; Treasurer, Mrs. Louisa H. Brown of Olathe.

The officers were installed this afternoon and the closing session was held tonight. Camp-fires were held at the different churches, addressed by Commander-elect J. W. Feighan and others. This encampment has been the best represented one the Department of Kansas has ever held. This State will soon lead all other States in its quota of old soldiers.

[J. W. Feighan was born in Buffalo, N. Y., April 5, 1845, and removed with his parents to Ohio when a child and settled in Butler County, where he was living at the breaking out of the war. He enlisted when 17 in August, 1862, in Company K, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, serving until July, 1865, when he was mustered out as Lieutenant. He was, however, only a little over 20 years of age when he was mustered out of the service. After the war he entered Miami University in Oxford, O., and graduated in 1870. In September, 1880, he removed to Emporia, Kas.]

THE UNION VETERAN LEGION.

Next Annual Encampment to Be Held in Altoona, Pa.—Officers Elected.

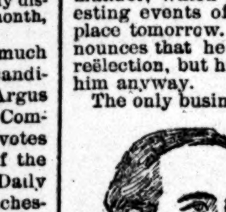
YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—During the morning session of the National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion C. H. Andrews and John A. Logan Jr. were escorted into the hall and tendered the courtesies of the encampment. Each made a brief address, congratulating the members on the success and steady progress of the organization. A large portion of the morning session was devoted to fixing the eligibility of membership. In 1861 New York and other States enlisted and sent a large number of troops for two years' service. Under the law of the Union Veteran Legion these men were ineligible for membership, not having enlisted for three years. They desired to become members of the Union Veteran Legion, and it was decided to change the law so as to include all of the class of honorably-discharged soldiers who had enlisted for two years or more prior to July 22, 1861. Applications were received for charters for the organization of nineteen additional encampments and referred to the Advisory Committee. It was decided to hold the annual encampment at Altoona, Pa., the time to be fixed by the National Commander. The following officers of the National Encampment were elected for the ensuing year: National Commander, Gen. A. L. Pearson of Pittsburg: Senior Vice-National Commander, G. J. R. Miller of Philadelphia; Junior Vice National Commander, Christian Stawitz of St. Louis; Quartermaster-General, F. L. Blair of Pittsburg; Inspector-General, W. B. Crawford of Greensburg, Pa.; Chaplain-in-Chief, the Rev. N. Holmes of Newcastle. The new commander appointed John H. Short of Pittsburg Adjutant-General, and Monroe W. Johnson of Youngstown, O., Judge Advocate General. The headquarters of the Union Veteran Legion were established in Pittsburg. A resolution was unanimously adopted tendering a vote of thanks to Encampment No. 3 and the citizens of Youngstown for the hospitality extended, after which the encampment adjourned.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Eighth Annual Encampment of the Department of Minnesota.

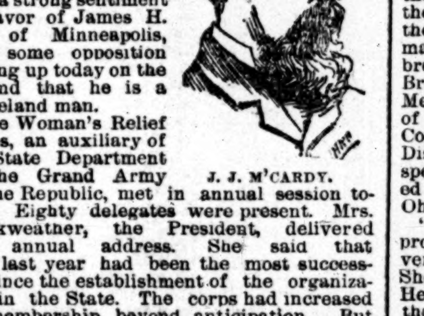
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The eighth annual encampment of the Department of Minnesota Grand Army of the Republic opened this morning at the People's Theatre. The city is full of martial enthusiasm, and, with flags on many staffs above business-blocks, made a very pretty appearance as it welcomed the old soldiers of 1865. Nearly 500 delegates are in the city and took part in the parade. The election of Commander, which will be one of the most interesting events of the encampment, will take place tomorrow. The present incumbent announces that he will not be a candidate for reëlection, but his friends say they will run him anyway.

The only business of the encampment today was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials and the reading of reports. Commander Wheelock's report occupied most of the afternoon. It shows a gratifying growth of the order in Minnesota, and a high degree of excellence in all matters pertaining to the posts. It bristled with good points and sly bits of humor, and was cheered to the echo. The reading of the reports of the Assistant Adjutant-General, the Assistant Quartermaster-General, the Judge Advocate, and Chaplin occupied the rest of the afternoon.



L. T. WHEELOCK.

A caucus for officers was being held tonight, but it was secret and the result was not given out. It is understood that the chances are largely in favor of the election of J. J. McCardy of St. Paul as Commander. There was a strong sentiment in favor of James H. Ege of Minneapolis, but some opposition sprung up today on the ground that he is a Cleveland man.



J. J. M'CARDY.

The Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary of the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic, met in annual session today. Eighty delegates were present. Mrs. Starkweather, the President, delivered her annual address. She said that the last year had been the most successful since the establishment of the organization in the State. The corps had increased in membership beyond anticipation. But this had been brought about by hard work. The President and the organization generally were under many obligations to Commander Wheelock and other officers and members of the Grand Army of the Republic. She said the organization had proved itself to be a great aid to the Grand Army of the Republic. The veterans had been relieved to a great extent by its aid. The organization had grown in numbers double the growth of the two previous years put together. During the year twenty corps had been organized. Over 300 indigent veterans had been relieved during the year.

An Association of Seven States.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The G. A. R. Encampment Association of Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, and Nebraska was organized at a meeting of Grand Army men today. The organization will be perfected in Trenton, Mo., March 13, the day before the encampment of the Department of Missouri.

CAMDEN'S MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Dead Man's Brother Says the Woman Was the Wife of Another Man.

CAMDEN, N. J., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Michael Finnegan, a painter who lived at No. 713 South Third street, Philadelphia, shot and killed his girl companion last night within sight of the main police station here and then ended his own existence with the same weapon. Finnegan's brother, after looking at the victim of his brother's pistol this afternoon, said: "I know the woman. She is the wife of a man living a few squares from our house, but I will not tell her name. She has caused much trouble at our house. Her husband knows she is here." The corpse is that of a blonde of light complexion, which makes uglier the black and blue discoloration of the left eye caused by a blow just before the shooting. Finnegan was identified this morning by Daniel McCormack of No. 337 Griscomb street, Philadelphia, from whom he hired a horse and buggy at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a ride through Fairmount Park. It was in this vehicle that the murdered woman came to Camden last evening. Both she and Finnegan had been drinking. Judging from the hour they reached this city, they must have driven directly to the Haddon avenue junction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between which and the city hall the shooting occurred. In the pocket of the sealskin coat which the girl wore was found a man's watch, on the case of which was the inscription: "L. M. Snyder, Girard College." Snyder, who is an employé of the college, denied today that he had ever seen the girl and said that he had lent the watch to a friend several weeks ago. Finnegan is a single man. None of his relatives are able to give any account of his victim or to explain his deed.

Nearly Perpetual Night in Alaska.

"I have just got down from Sitka, Alaska, today," said John Williamson at the American Exchange yesterday. "It is a weird, wild place up there. It is not so awfully cold, but it is pretty nearly all the time night there. You can't see the sun till 11 o'clock in the day, and it goes down again behind the mountains almost immediately. There is just a narrow strip of day in a great big ocean of night. Lamps have to be kept burning most all the time, and men can't accomplish anything much trying to work. It is rather worse seventy-five miles farther north, at Killisnoo, where I was for a little while. Snow was about eight inches deep, and the lowest I saw the thermometer was 5° below zero.

"There are only about 300 people now at Sitka, and not over 600 or 700 at Juneau. It is the same way at Fort Wrangle. The population has shriveled up a great deal. Many people have come away. They hate to spend the winter there, it is so fearfully long and dark. A lot more people would like to get away, but they have not got the money to come on."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

The Wild Horses of Nevada.

Nevada horse-raisers and ranchmen on the Pioche and White Pine ranges are complaining of the wild horses of that region. In the Shellback Mountains are bands of from 150 to 200 of these horses, each under the leadership of powerful stallions, and they make regular raids on the ranches and run off the horses of the ranchmen. A horse once gone is gone forever, the Nevada men say, for the wild horses are cunning and wary, and will not let a man get within rifle shot of them. The nuisance became so great that last spring fifteen experienced horsemen and hunters started out with the object of killing as many of the "boss stallions" as possible. In a ten days' hunt they managed to kill just one horse. The wild horses of Nevada average about 800 pounds in weight, and when caught are about the most ugly beasts alive. But if they can be thoroughly subdued and broken, they make the most serviceable and hardy horses imaginable.

MISSISSIPPI PLAN IN OHIO.

HOW THE SHERMAN CROWD ARE KEPT IN LINE.

Politicians Threatened with Dire Consequences, Business and Political, if They Speak Disparagingly of the Senator's Boom—Tariff Reform to Cut a Figure in the Indiana Campaign—General Political News and Gossip.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The friends of Senator Sherman in Ohio, who are now making the effort of their lives to set up the county delegations favorable to the selection of delegates by the State Republican Convention who will advocate the Senator's nomination in Chicago, are pursuing a very curious line of policy towards Republicans who are not yet tied to the wheels of the Sherman chariot. In these dispatches a few days ago appeared an interview with a man who occupied a prominent place on the Republican State Executive Committee, in which he threw aside for the moment the Sherman mask he was wearing and gave an honest opinion as to the extent of the alleged Sherman boom in Ohio. No sooner did this interview appear than the Sherman screws were applied to him in a way that savored strongly of the iniquities of the Spanish Inquisition. He was threatened in both a political and business way by the managers of the Sherman interest, and given to understand that unless he fell in with the Sherman forces and gagged his opinions he would not be reëlected to the place he now occupies on the Executive Committee in his Congressional district. He had arranged to be a candidate for delegate to Chicago, in a certain contingency, and in this case too he was made to understand that no foolishness would be tolerated; that he must be a Sherman man or matters would be made warm. In a commercial way he was threatened with a boycott. The man referred to is engaged in the newspaper business in Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman, and an unpleasant pressure was brought to bear upon him in that line. He must either fall in with the Sherman forces or suffer the enmity of the Republicans of Mansfield who have the Senator's boom in charge. This is but a sample of the species of persecution being indulged in against any Republican, no matter how prominent, who dares wag his tongue against Sherman.

Today another case of the Senator's forgetfulness, to speak of it in no harsher light, was brought out. At the recent Lincoln banquet held in this city the Senator made a speech on "The Republican Party," in which he dilated at length upon the birth, growth, and strength and progress of the party in Ohio. Among other things he said that he was Chairman of the first Republican convention ever held in this State—in this city, July 13, 1854. A search of the files of the *Ohio State Journal* for that year reveals the fact that Senator Sherman was nothing of the kind. The Chairman of that convention was B. F. Leiter of Stark County, and the prominent Republican from the Mansfield district was Jacob Brinkerhoff, who afterward became Chief Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court. Mr. Sherman was present as one of the delegates to the convention, and in the preliminary organization acted as one of the Vice-Presidents, but in the debates on the adoption of the resolutions which fairly marked the birth of the party, and which brought to the front such men as Judge Brinkerhoff, Ben Eggleston, R. P. Spalding, Messrs. Eckley, Smith, and others, the name of Sherman does not appear at all. Asher Cook, who represented the Fifth (Toledo) District in that convention, said today in speaking of Sherman's claim that he presided over the first Republican convention in Ohio:

"Why, sir, I was familiar with every man of prominence who took part in that great convention, and I did not even remember that Sherman's name was in any way mentioned. He certainly was not among the big men in the organization of the party, as he claims. The next year (1855), when Salmon P. Chase was nominated and elected Governor, I believe Sherman did show up, but never before that year did either of the men named cut any figure in the rising party. Judge Leiter presided in July, 1854, and I cannot even recall the name of Sherman at all in connection with the proceedings. He may have been there, but he cut no figure."

With this record against him it will be necessary for Senator Sherman to revise his statement that he stood as godfather to the party in Ohio at its first convention.

Calls for county conventions to select delegates to the State Convention in Dayton April 18 and 19 are appearing throughout Ohio, and within a week the work of securing them will be begun. A conference of Republicans in this (Thirteenth) Congressional district to set on foot measures to defeat the Sherman program will be held here in a few days. It will be followed by similar conferences in other districts before delegates are selected.

COY AND BERNHAMER.

A Strong Probability that They Will Be Released on Bail.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Charles L. Holstein of Chicago has been employed by Coy and Bernhamer in the election conspiracy case, and upon him will largely devolve the work of making the argument before Justice Harlan tomorrow on the question of jurisdiction, the other argument being made by Judge McNutt. Mr. Holstein's employment is the result of a belief that his services will be of particular value on account of his familiarity with Federal court practice and his personal experience in the conduct of what are known as the Orange County cases. It is probable that the future conduct of the defense will be different from that orginally agreed upon, or at least indicated by the statements of the attorneys. In the event that Judge Harlan refuse them relief and affirm the material rulings of the District Court (and this is not unexpected) the application for a writ of habeas corpus will not be made directly to the Supreme Court of the United States, but to Judge Gresham. It is believed by certain of the defendants' attorneys, if not all of them, that the Circuit Judge can hear such an application and pass upon it, and their hope is that Judge Gresham may allow the writ, while denying the relief asked for on the ground that Justice Harlan has already ruled upon the matter of jurisdiction, and then allow the defendants to be released on bail pending an appeal from this ruling to the Supreme Court of the United States. Of course, all this is contingent upon Justice Harlan's ruling being in accordance with that of Judge Woods. On the other hand there is a belief that it is not improbable that the men will be released on bail under any circumstances.

TARIFF REFORM IN INDIANA.

Why Greenbackers Are Urged to Put No Ticket in the Field.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Richard Gregg, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Greenback party, who came up from his Dearborn County farm to induce the committee not to put a State ticket in the field, and was successful, when asked what, in his opinion, would be the effect of that action, said:

"I am free to confess that it looks to me as if it would result in the success of the Democratic party. To my mind New York is now reliably Democratic, and the great battle of this year will be fought in this State. The contest, no doubt, will be close, but anybody ought to be able to foresee what 20,000 Greenbeckers, nearly all whom are tariff reformers, will do in the face of the fact that the Democratic leaders have already issued a tariff-reform message. However, there are some protectionists in the National party, and nothing is absolutely certain in politics. I am a farmer, and I am the only sheep-raiser in my neighborhood. I am opposed to protection, but I have a Greenback neighbor who has no sheep, yet he is a protectionist. He has no reason to be a protectionist, while I have. I know that the protection on my wool benefits me, but I am satisfied that it does not benefit my neighbor, who has no wool and is obliged to pay more for his clothing because I am protected. While I am benefited I can plainly see that every man who is not raising sheep is injured in the same proportion that I am benefited. I am in favor of anything that will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. Therefore I am for tariff reform, and I can't see how any thinking farmer can conscientiously favor protection."

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

North Carolina Democratic Convention Called to Meet May 30.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Executive Committee met here today. There was a long and lively discussion on the place of meeting of the State Convention, but Raleigh was chosen. The convention was called to meet May 30. Some amendments to the plan of organization were adopted, the principal one being to permit the delegates from any county to the State Convention to cast the whole vote of the county they represent. Resolutions were unanimously adopted demanding the repeal of the internal revenue laws and also similar resolutions adopted by the last State Convention. The resolutions also reaffirm the declarations made by the committee last October in favor of abolishing the whole internal revenue system. Another resolution was also unanimously adopted which heartily and cordially indorsed the Administration of President Cleveland on account of its broad patriotism, eminent ability, unbending honesty, and rigid adherence to the principles of the National Democratic party.

Illinois Political Notes.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The colored voters of Decatur, nearly 100 in number, met tonight, organized a club, and elected delegates to the State Convention of clubs, to be held in Springfield March 8.

Mayor Kanan, Chairman of the County Central Committee, has sent out official notice to have Republican clubs organized in every voting district in Macon County. The prospects are that there will be twenty-five to thirty clubs formed for energetic campaign work.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Mattoon Republicans met tonight in response to the call of Mayor W. B. Dunlap and took the preliminary steps for the organization of a permanent campaign club. Six delegates, in addition to Chairman Dunlap, were selected to attend the State meeting in Springfield March 8, and a vote on Presidential candidates showed Robert Lincoln favorit over two to one over any other, while the expression was unanimous for Maj. James A. Connolly for Governor.

Sherman Has Friends in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Republican State Central Committee was held today. It was decided to issue a call for a State Republican Convention, to be held in Palatka, April 24, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention. It was also resolved that each county be entitled to one delegate at large and one for every 200 voters or fractional part of 100, based on the voting population of 1884 or 1886. It was difficult to arrive at the preferences of the members of this committee, but by personal interviews a majority of them favored Sherman after Blaine.

A Labor Candidate for Congress in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Special.]—The Knights of Labor met in convention here today and nominated T. T. Robinson of Pomona, Jackson County, for Congress. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Cincinnati platform of Feb. 22, 1887, of the Union Labor organization, together with the Chicago resolutions condemning anarchy. It was unanimously voted to meet in Jonesboro two weeks from next Saturday to select candidates for the Legislature and State Senate.

A New Factor in Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Cleburne County Wheelers, at a meeting held in Heber, passed resolutions requesting the Executive Committee to call a convention to meet in this place in June and nominate candidates for State officers. The Wheel claims a membership of 75,000 in the State. Heretofore it has abstained from politics as an organization and supported the Democratic nominee. Should it place a ticket in the field against the Democratic candidates the outcome could not be foretold.

A DASTARDLY ASSAULT.

Two Men Make a Criminal Attack on an Old Woman—One of Them Shot.

At 11 o'clock last night two young men broke into the cottage No. 2530 Joseph street, where Mrs. Clara Hovey, 61 years of age, was living alone. Both men assaulted her. Her cries attracted Officer Reinwald, who was near by, and as he approached the house the men ran away. He followed and fired two shots at them. One bullet struck one of the fleeing men in the back and dropped him. He was identified as Thomas Krimmins of No. 2936 Haines court. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

FIRES OF A DAY.

A Kansas Town Completely Wiped Out by the Flames.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Town of Coldwater, Comanche County, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started from a stove used in preparing oysters for attendants upon a masquerade ball. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $20,000.

Fire in G. Lange's drug store, at No. 849 West Indiana street, shortly after 11 o'clock last night damaged the one-story brick $800 and the contents of the drug store $1,200.

Vice-Presidential Speculations.

It is surprising to note the amount of attention that Democrats here give to the Vice-Presidency. The woods seem to be full of candidates. The most conspicuous of these are Gen. Black, Senator Voorhees, and Secretary Vilas. Of coures Postmaster-General Don Dickinson has his friends and admirers. Vice-Presidents are usually chosen after the convention is organized rather than beforehand. They are the accidents of National conventions and their selection is made to harmonize with the first place on the ticket, to patch up its weakness in certain quarters, and to offset certain elements of strength of the opposit ticket. If Gresham or Ben Harrison should be the Republican nominee for the Presidency or the Vice-Presidency, Voorhees will stand a fair chance as Cleveland's second. If the indications are that the Republicans will choose either Bob Lincoln or Senator Cullom, Gen. Black's stock will rise in the market; but if John Sherman is to be the candidate the chances for an Indiana man will be superior to those of one from Illinois.—*Washington Special to New York World.*

The Opium Frauds Investigation.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Ephraim Gardner, the opium smuggler, has been taken to Utica to await the action of the authorities. His cousin, E. A. Gardner, has been taken to the Canton jail to await examination on the second charge, which has been postponed until March 2 by request of the defense, who say they will bring witnesses from the Pacific coast. The chest seized a week ago has been carefully examined, and was found to have false panels and sides in which ninety packages of opium could be packed without much chance of detection.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Collector Magone's investigation into the importation and sale of opium is said to be at an end for the present. The names of the individual firms found guilty of fraud in connection therewith, if any existed, will not be revealed until the facts brought out in the investigation are fully substantiated.

An Oyster Protector.

"I think you will eat better oysters and purchase them at a much cheaper rate during the coming week than you have for the last six weeks," said an oysterman at Fulton Market. "We get our finest oysters, and at a cheap price, too, at Fairhaven, Conn. Here the starfish have been doing great damage this season to the oyster beds. Some entire beds, valued at $20,000 each, have been destroyed, and it is estimated that over $300,000 worth of damage has been done. To meet the undoubted demand for something to destroy the starfish, a Yankee up there has invented a dredge which takes the starfish and leaves the oysters, and it is now daily being used by the owners of the beds, so that choice oysters, which have been scarce of late, can be seen in a few days again on the stands in this market."—*New York Telegram.*

Wanted Money to Pay Wedding Expenses.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 23.—Mr. Joseph Schaeffer, a leaf tobacco warehouseman of Dayton, O., was here today looking after Isaac Wallenstein, who a few days ago had presented to Mr. Schaeffer for discount three notes of the Enterprise Carriage Company of this city aggregating $1,825. Mr. Schaeffer discounted them and afterwards was informed by the Enterprise Carriage Company that the notes were forgeries. Mr. Wallenstein's parents were seen, and they said Albert was in Dayton. They are worthy people, and were astounded when told what was wanted with their son. They could only account for his conduct by the fact that he was soon to wed a wealthy Jewess of Dayton, and needed money to prepare for a proposed European wedding tour. Wallenstein was arrested in Dayton.

A BANQUET TO DEPEW.

YALE ALUMNI FEAST HIM AT THE RICHELIEU.

Covers Laid for Thirty-four—A Beautiful Arrangement of the Banquet Room—Some of the After-Dinner Remarks—Mr. MacVeagh Thinks Mr. Depew Would Make a Good President—Mr. Depew Pays Some Compliments—Today's Program.

A party of Yale alumni gave a private banquet to Chauncey M. Depew at the Hotel Richelieu last night. The other guests was Acting President F. H. Head of the Union League Club. The Hon. Robert T. Lincoln was invited, but the death of a relative prevented his attendance. The Hon. W. Q. Gresham sent regrets. The following-named gentlemen were the hosts:

E. G. Mason,	L. H. Peirce,
F. MacVeagh,	J. Johnston Jr.,
J. S. Norton,	S. H. Wheeler,
A. A. Sprague,	H. B. Mason,
J. N. Hyde,	J. K. McClure,
H. V. Freeman,	O. F. Aldis,
A. Ryerson,	Walker Blaine,
J. L. Houghteling,	C. H. Ferry,
Le Grand Smith,	F. S. Peabody,
S. L. Boyce,	F. Cramer,
C. M. Walker,	E. Carter,
F. S. Winston,	G. Manierre,
W. D. Walker,	T. Campbell,
C. Bentley Jr.,	J. V. Farwell Jr.,
B. B. Lamb,	E. T. Blair.
C. R. Corwith,	

The banquet was not conceived until after Mr. Depew's arrival here. Then a number of prominent Yale men remembered that the New-Yorker was President of the Yale Club of that metropolis, and instantly decided on giving him a banquet that should eclipse anything ever thought of by the Union League or any other club. Imbued with this spirit the Richelieu was the proper caper of course, so to the Richelieu they went and made arrangements which secured for them a most costly and most satisfactory dinner. There were no toasts, and the short addresses were reminiscent of college days and quite informal.

The banquet was given in the "Crystal Room." The proprietors are authority for the statement that the service was the costliest and choicest ever used at a banquet in Chicago. The china and cut glass were certainly exquisit in quality and design. The "Crystal Room" is furnished with dining-chairs and divans upholstered in dead-blue figured plush. The carpet is a shade darker and the pervading tint of the walls and ceiling about the same. The broad triple window fronting on the avenue was hung with rich folds of lace and heavier drapery. The incandescent lights were softened by globes of different colors. The long, narrow table reaching from near the entrance to the window was laid for thirty-four. It was clothed in the finest damask, except the centre third of it, which was occupied by mirrors reaching its entire length. This was framed with an endless chain of smilax and roses of all colors, and in its centre, between each pair of covers, were fruit-pieces and vases of choice flowers alternating. The china was Sèvres. The table being flat and low the arrangement of the different shades of glasses was effective. There were six glasses beside each cover—sherry, sauterne, madeira, champagne, liqueur, and water. The champagne and water glasses were placed side by side, parallel with the length of the table, and were of different colored glass. From the upper end of the table to the centre no two services were of the same shade, but were perfectly graduated from green and dark orange to pink and the faintest shade of blue at the centre. Thence to the lower end the process was reversed. The glasses being placed in straight rows extending down the table, the harmony of color and form was perfect.

The committee in charge of arrangements was composed of Messrs. J. S. Norton, E. G. Mason, and Arthur Ryerson. The banquet began at 7 p. m. sharp. At the Union League Club there were some back-number swallow-tails and pants of a not too recent vintage, but here nothing from high collar to low shoes ante-dating the fashion-plates of 1887-'88 was admitted to the banquet hall.

"It is the swellest affair ever given in Chicago," said Mr. Bemis.

Mr. J. S. Norton seated himself at the end of the table next the window. E. G. Mason took the opposit end. Franklin MacVeagh was master of ceremonies, and was seated at the centre of the table, looking toward the window. On his right was Mr. Depew, Walker Blaine, and Mr. Ryerson; on his immediate left Lawrence Depew, brother of the guest of the evening, was placed.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. MacVeagh, "there will shortly be a new President elected. [Applause.] Who is that man? [Cries of "Depew! Depew!"] I've talked with Charlie Farwell. He says he is not a candidate and has said so in writing in no less than three different languages. [Laughter and applause.] And there's Phil Sheridan. Phil tells me he was not born in Ireland, but, gentlemen, be jabers, they's lots av us as is!" [Great laughter and applause.] He touched upon the glories of old Yale, and, looking Mr. Depew straight in the eye, said:

"The campaign is upon us, but we're not naming self-made men this time." [Applause and cheers.]

Mr. Depew rose, and when the storm of applause which greeted him had subsided he began a pleasant little speech reminiscent of student life at Yale, in the course of which he told one or two pleasant stories. He talked about the early history of the country, its growth, prosperity, and educational advantages. The speech was the speech of a gentleman to a party of gentlemen, but a politician could not have found a solitary grain of comfort in it.

After the speech-making half an hour was devoted to the singing of old college songs, in which Mr. Depew joined with evident pleasure.

Mr. Depew spent the greater part of yesterday in the office of Mr. Hughitt of the Northwestern Road, of which he is a director. Toward the evening he returned to his hotel, where he was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter in regard to his plans for today.

"I am going out to Pullman," he said, "to look around a bit. That will take most of the day, I guess."

Mr. Depew remarked on the beauty of the day, and, observing that there was no news of importance, said:

"It is quiet compared to yesterday, isn't it? That was a splendid banquet last night. Did you hear the address by Dr. McPherson? It was a genuine pleasure. He seems to me to be gifted with all the requisits in an after-dinner speaker. He is concise, and has got wit and sense."

"And you have the ordeal, as to the banquet, to repeat tonight?"

"Yes. They have given me to understand that when we New-Yorkers are really anxious to do such things irreproachably we'll have to come to Chicago."

Mr. Depew will be at the Commercial Club dinner tomorrow, and will return East Sunday or Monday.

Breeding a Race of Murderers.

A gentleman who has lived for years in the Indian country said yesterday that the present system is breeding a race of murderers. "As population thickens in the States and law-abiding settlements take possession of the country the desperadoes are driven into the Indian Territory to prey upon the widely scattered victims and to make frequent excursions back to the States. Added to their depredations are the acts of violence committed by the members of powerful families. They control the councils of the civilized tribes and force the more peaceful Indians to obey them implicitly. They do not hesitate to kill anybody who dares thwart their will. Feuds are more common than friendships. Laws are laughed at and the impotence of the police is growing worse. I knew a harmless white man in one of the civilized tribes who carried his Winchester for months, even in going from his house to his store, simply because he stood in the way of some influential Indians and was constantly in danger of assassination. The lands are not cultivated except by a few squaw-men and half-breeds. The majority of the Indians live poorly and idly. They quarrel over religion and politics, and that is about their only apparent interest in life. When I say religion and politics I should say over the preachers and politicians. They neither know nor care anything about measures or principles. They take a fancy to this or that preacher and fight over their preferences freely. So with politics; it is a turns on family and personal attributes. It is a shame that such a state of things should be allowed to continue. As for the Indians on the western reservations they are worse yet."—*Kansas City Times.*

Good Indications.

Mrs. Penn—Has Miss Leepyer proposed yet, Pisastratus?

Pisastratus—No, mamma, but I think her intentions are honorable.

Mrs. Penn—Why?

Pisastratus—She asked me last night how I was on making fires.—*Philadelphia Call.*

HEARING SIDNEY DILLON.

NEW YORK'S GRAND JURY BEGINS THE GOULD-SAGE INVESTIGATION.

The President of the Utah Central Road Tells What He Knows of the Memorandum—Rumors that Dr. McGlynn Is in Communication with Rome—Henry George Abandons the Anti-Poverty Society for Grover Cleveland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The grand jury of the Court of General Sessions held a session today from 11 o'clock to 1 p. m. They were occupied entirely with the complaint against Mr. Russell Sage and Jay Gould. They commenced the examination of witnesses, and the first witness was Mr. Sidney Dillon, President of the Utah Central Railroad, who was under examination when the jury adjourned. Mr. Dillon was one of the signers of the memorandum dated Jan. 14, 1880, which is one of the principal matters in the controversy. District-Attorney Fellows said that he did not expect that the jury would hold many more sessions. These certainly could not extend over a week. There was every probability that the jury would come to a decision in regard to the complaint one way or the other in the early part of next week.

M'GLYNN'S MYSTERIOUS MESSAGE.

Rumor that There Will Be a Change in the Doctor's Relations with Rome.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—It is not unlikely that Dr. McGlynn may cause another church sensation in the near future. A gentleman who knows the doctor saw him hurriedly enter the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company at a late hour Saturday night. He walked rapidly up to the window where the receiver of cable dispatches sits, and surprised that individual not a little by handing him a message of some thirty words to be sent to a certain address at Rome. The message was in Latin. The clerk could not change the bill presented, and Dr. McGlynn said: "Well, that is the only bill I have, and that message must go tonight. You can keep the bill and I will call for the change." With that the ex-priest turned and walked out into the night, leaving the operator dumb with surprise. There are not a few persons who believe that Rome will soon take a stand different from that which it assumed more than a year ago when it indorsed McGlynn's suspension.

GEORGE STEPS DOWN.

He Will Leave the Anti-Poverty Society Entirely to Dr. McGlynn.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—In the *Standard* of this week, to be issued tomorrow, Henry George has a three-column article headed "Society, Party, and Principle," in which he makes mention of the split in the Anti-Poverty Society. Mr. George states that it has been decided to abandon to Dr. McGlynn the entire management of the society, as "the spectacle of two Anti-Poverty Societies in New York would be both shameful and ridiculous, and could only hurt the cause we wish to help." Mr. George says he will send in a brief letter of resignation to the President of the society, and that there shall be no quarrel between him and Dr. McGlynn, and, as they cannot work together, they shall at least accomplish some good by each working in his own way for the same end. In speaking of President Cleveland, Mr. George says: "I am now in favor of the nomination and election of Grover Cleveland because his nomination and election on the tariff issue would, it seems to me, best clear the way for bringing into practical politics something far more important than tariff reform. It makes no difference to me what Mr. Cleveland may think of my ultimate aims."

THEY HAVE FOUND THE NAME.

Continuation of the Examination in the Sugar and Other Trusts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Senate Committee on Trusts continued its sessions here today. In speaking of the unwilling witnesses Chairman Arnold said that their names had been placed on record as declining to answer pertinent and proper questions relative to the Sugar Trust. The committee had got most of the information desired and he did not know that the matter would go any further; but the question would be considered this week.

I. W. Dodsworth, managing editor of the *Commercial Bulletin*, was the first witness called to show that the prices of sugar had fallen from 1885 to the time of the formation of the trust, when they shot up.

Mr. T. Parsons said he had bought one of the certificates of stock and blanks of reports of the companies to the board. Mr. Henry Havemeyer was put on the stand and examined concerning them.

Mr. Bliss, as he started to examine the witness, remarked exultingly: "We have a name for the board. The certificate calls it 'The Sugar Refiners' Company.'"

The witness said there was no such company incorporated. That was the name of the aggregation of certificates. Two blanks marked "Nos. 1 and 2, December, 1888," he said were filled in and returned to the board. A big "H" in the left upper corner indicated Havemeyer & Elder. The other companies in the trust were designated by other letters of the alfabet.

Oscar W. Mapes, a farmer of Orange County, said he was a member of an organization of farmers that had once been formed in opposition to the Milk Exchange [limited]. They found, however, that they could not compete with the exchange in New York markets, and they were forced to give up the fight.

The so-called rubber trust was then taken up, and John D. Vermeul of the Goodyear Rubber Company said that about eight months ago a meeting was held at which fifteen companies were represented. A trust was proposed and the matter was left in the hands of a committee. Since then nothing has been done, and witness thought the whole matter had been dropped.

THE OPIUM FRAUDS.

Uncle Sam Defrauded Out of $1,300,000 Duty.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Thirteen hundred thousand dollars is about the size of the Government's claim against some twelve or fifteen firms in New York City that have withdrawn opium from bonded warehouses during the last two years. The drug was taken out free of duty on the declaration that it was to be reëxported to Havana. There were 150,000 pounds of it. Collector Magone has felt certain for several months that the opium did not all really go to Cuba, but he was unable to obtain reliable figures of the receipts in Havana. These were supplied today by the Spanish Consul, Manuel de Tornos, whom the Collector enlisted in the investigation about ten days ago. The Consul reported that the total receipts of opium in Havana during the last two years were 20,000 pounds. Thus the amount unaccounted for was 130,000 pounds, on which the duty at $10 a pound would have been $1,300,000. This opium may have started for Havana, but the records fail to show that it was landed. Just what firms have been engaged in the frauds Collector Magone would not say today, even if he knew. He is thoroughly investigating every case, and it may be some time before he takes steps to collect the amounts due the Government or to prosecute the offenders.

It transpired today that McKesson & Robbins have been made defendants to a suit for $7,500 as the result of the seizure in Havana last October of the steamer Cienfuegos, on which the Cuban customs officers found eight cases of ownerless opium. The owners of the vessel, James E. Ward & Co., had to pay the sum named before she was released. The Wards believed that McKesson & Robbins were the owners of the opium, and so brought suit to compel them to foot the bills. It was rumored that Ward & Co. intended discharging all the officers of their steamships under the belief that none had escaped contamination by the opium business, but the story could not be verified.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Decision of the Courts Upon the Force of an Ante-Mortem Contract.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Justice Dykeman of the Supreme Court, at White Plains, Westchester County, has just decided that the law does not permit a person to make any provision by contract for the management or disposition of his property after death. The decision was rendered in a suit brought against the executors of Dr. Joseph Colwell by creditors of S. S. Hepworth & Co. Mr. Colwell, shortly before his death, entered into an agreement that in case of the death of either partner the business which he was then carrying on in partnership with Mr. S. S. Hepworth should be continued by the survivor, the estate of the deceased partner to participate in profits or share in losses incurred by the firm. He subsequently executed a will leaving the bulk of his property in trust for his children. In May, 1882, Mr. Colwell died. His interest in the firm was allowed to remain by his executors and the business was continued by Mr. Hepworth until October last, when he failed for $500,000. The liabilities had been incurred subsequent to the death of Mr. Colwell, and the suit brought by Stewart brothers was the outcome of the claims made by creditors of Mr. Hepworth in accordance with the terms of Colwell's ante-mortem agreement.

PROGRESS OF THE HORSE DISEASE.

The condition of the horses at the New York Riding Club's stables was much better today. There was much truth in the report that the disease had largely manifested itself in other stables. Yet in none of them, as far as can be learned, has it assumed dangerous proportions. Here and there a group of horses would be affected, but the localities were in many instances wide apart, showing that some peculiar defect in the drainage or ventilation of the particular stable in question must undoubtedly exist. This seems to be the general opinion of horsemen and veterinary surgeons. Two cases of spinal meningitis were acknowledged at the stable of the New York Cab Company in Broadway, near Thirty-ninth street, but the animals are said to have entirely recovered. In the six other stables of the same company, which owns about a thousand horses altogether, there were a few slight cases, but nothing at all approaching the gravity of a general epidemic. At the various street-railway stables there is said to be always a good deal of spinal meningitis, because of the inferior care and accommodations given the animals. There seems to be no unusual complaint about the disease, however, at the present time.

JAY GOULD ENJOINED.

Counsel for John S. Stanton, representing the complaining stockholders of the late St. Louis, Fort Scott & Wichita Railroad (transformed by Jay Gould into the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railroad), today enjoined the manipulators of the $7,000,000 worth of stock in dispute from negotiating or transferring the capital stock of the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Road and the bonds purported to be secured by the second mortgage of that road. The papers were served upon the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, the Fort Scott, Wichita & Western Railroad Company, the Union Trust Company, George J. Gould (individually and as trustee), John F. Dillon (as trustee), Russell Sage, and Amos L. Hopkins. It appears that the reason for this step is that the dissatisfied stockholders are afraid that the road will deliver the new stock to the Missouri Pacific Railroad or some other parties, in which case the plaintiff and the stockholders he represents claim that they would not get the stock they consider themselves entitled to under the reorganization agreement between them and the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

GEN. NEWTON GROWS WEARY.

Gen. John Newton, Commissioner of Public Works, is credited with being exceedingly fatigued with his $8,000 billet, and it is rumored, and with some foundation, that he will shortly resign to accept a Federal office. Mayor Grace in 1886 appointed Gen. Newton as successor to Rollin M. Squire. Politicians have made Newton's life almost a burden to him. According to a military friend Commissioner Newton is at war with all the politicians of New York. Ex-Mayor Grace, while on a recent visit to Washington, is said to have asked President Cleveland to give Gen. Newton a more congenial place. Rumor also says that it was prompted in a measure by the fear that if Rollin M. Squire is acquitted of the charge of conspiracy the Court of Appeals might reinstate him as Commissioner of Public Works. Gen. Newton today said: "I will just say this and no more. My appointment to a position under the Government has been proposed, but has not yet been acted upon. When that is done, and not before, I will be prepared on my part to act."

EXTRA BUSINESS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The resignation of Brayton Ives was unexpectedly tendered the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange today and was accepted. Mr. Ives was one of the oldest members and was at one time President of the exchange.

Dealings in petroleum certificates will begin March 1 under the same rules as are in force at the other exchanges.

The following securities were listed: St. Louis & Chicago Railway, $900,000 first-mortgage bonds; Duluth & Iron Range Railroad, $3,500,000 first-mortgage bonds; Pittsburg & Western Railway, $250,000 additional first-mortgage bonds; Minnesota & Northwestern, $1,845,000 additional first-mortgage bonds; St. Louis & San Francisco, $500,000 first-mortgage trust bonds; Dakota & Great Southern Railway, $1,856,000 additional first-mortgage bonds; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, $2,000,000 additional Nebraska extension bonds; Fort Worth & Denver City Railway, $998,000 first-mortgage 6 per cent bonds; Cincinnati, St. Louis & Chicago, $4,388,000 additional general first-mortgage bonds.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT POLITICIAN.

John E. Develin, a leader of the County Democracy, died early this morning at his residence in West Thirteenth street from a long continued kidney trouble. He was the head of the law firm of Develin & Millar, No. 32 Nassau street. Mr. Develin served several terms in the Assembly and held office as Emigration Commissioner. He was Corporation Counsel from 1861 to 1863. He was a strong opponent of the Tweed ring, and was a member of the last Constitutional Convention. He was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention in 1880. Mr. Develin was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the County Democracy. He was Secretary of the Irish Famine Relief Association, and was appointed to welcome Parnell when he came to New York in January, 1880.

GROVER VS. GROVER.

Divorce papers were served on Leonard J. Grover, the playwright, today at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City. Mr. Grover has a company playing in "Lost in New York" in the Jersey City Theatre. Grover absolutely denied any knowledge of the service of the legal document at first, but finally endeavored to laugh the matter down, remarking: "You know how it is. What is the necessity of publishing matter that will reflect on half a dozen people?" Mr. Grover said that his wife had been connected with the dramatic profession before he married her. He emphatically denied that anything criminal was charged by either against the other, and declared that the "suit has been brought against me for abandonment. That is all I have to say."

DROP IN THE PRICE OF COFFEE.

The coffee market opened actively this morning, and on the first call the quotations declined from one-quarter to one-third of a cent per pound, with sales of 20,000 bags. There were rumors that two European houses had failed—one at Antwerp and the other at Hamburg—but no one had any information as to names or amounts. Up to noon no definit replies had been received to the cable dispatches, and the rumors were discredited. There had been a decline of about one-half cent per pound on coffee sold in Hamburg, and also a decline in Rotterdam. The sales in this city up to 12:30 o'clock aggregated 90,000 pounds and at about the rates given at the opening. There was little excitement.

THE GRANT MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the Grant Monument Committee was held today and elected the following officers: William R. Grace, President; Hamilton Fish and S. L. M. Barlow, Vice-Presidents; Richard T. Greener, Secretary; and J. Pierpont Morgan, Treasurer. The committee has now on deposit $126,162. About $10,000 was contributed to the fund last year. It was decided to amend the circulars sent to artists, architects, and sculptors inviting designs so as to permit the scale to be one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch to the foot, and instead of confining the material of models to untinted plaster of paris to allow them to be of any suitable material.

WASHINGTON INAUGURAL CENTENNIAL.

The sub-committee on plan and scope of the Washington Inauguration Centennial Committee decided today to send to the Legislature the draft of a bill making April 30, 1889, a legal holiday in this State. It was resolved to ask the members of Congress from New York to endeavor to defeat the bill now pending in the House providing for the celebration of Inauguration-Day in Washington, D. C. The Committee on Army were empowered to select a grand marshal, to make arrangements for the admission of troops to the parade, and to have charge of funds contributed for the purpose.

THE CASE OF YOUNG HOFMANN.

It is reported on good authority that the person who authorized Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to offer the father of young Josef Hofmann $50,000 with which to complete the young musician's education is no other than Col. Higginson of Boston, who takes as much interest in music and musicians as does Commodore Gerry in yachts and yachting. Those who know him think it quite natural that after having attended one of young Hofmann's concerts he should make the offer which it is alleged he has.

BRIEF NOTES.

Thomas Denham, formerly a well-known ice-cream manufacturer of Brooklyn, today blew out his brains in the cellar of his residence, at No. 16 Sidney place. Some time ago business troubles overtook him and he had been morbidly depressed since.

A man named Daniel Oakey, a clerk in the Union Trust Company's office at No. 73 Broadway, committed suicide today in a shooting gallery in Bleecker street. He blew out his brains with one of the rifles used in target-practice. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. No reason for the act can be assigned.

THE TARIFF SNAKE IN A BAD FIX.

Gorged with Its Victims, Amputation Is the Only Remedy.

GLYNDON, Minn., Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The position and greed of our "infant industries" remind me of what actually happened in a Western State: A long snake near a fence had swallowed a small rabbit, and in his eagerness to load up with rabbit crawled partly through the fence and swallowed a second rabbit on the opposit side of the fence. What was the result? His snakeship found he could not extricate himself from the crevice in the fence, being loaded with rabbit on either side. These "infants" cry for high tariff and expensive raw materials for manufacture. This is undigested rabbit No. 1. Then they cry for high tariff on manufactured imports in order to sell their own commodities at a high rate, thus greatly reducing home consumption on account of the laboring classes' inability to pay high prices, and shutting themselves out from trade and commerce with foreign nations, with whose manufactures they could not compete because of high-priced raw materials. This is undigested rabbit No. 2. The only remedy we can find for a situation like this is to cut the snake in two. The snake will have to be "amputated" in the middle.

Well, Mr. Editor, here we are, millions of us farmers sweating and toiling early and late, twelve to sixteen hours' labor out of every twenty-four, trying to "get there." We are giving cheap bread and cheap meat to the world, and we have not "protection." What in the name of the "great dead Cæsar" and the "Continental Congress" will the farmers do? With all the other producers in the country "protected to death," we have no protection.

We will suggest a few things which we think the people are demanding and will continue to demand with so much vehemence that they will be heard. Granulated sugar is retailed in England at the present time for 4 to 4½ cents per pound. Is there any reason why the people of the United States should not have sugar as cheaply as the people of England? The people propose to have cheaper sugar, and in order to get it will elect a new Congress, which will extract the "sugar teeth" from the head of this "infant" Sugar Trust. Second, the high tariff has "pulled the wool over the eyes" of this bleating high tariff sheep. The people by their next Congress propose to cut away the wool from over the eyes of this high tariff sheep, and to cut it "bang" also. Third, the farmers want cheaper and free salt, and they propose by their next votes to send the salt kings "up Salt River." Fourth, the people do not like to pay three prices for a pane of glass. A "pain in the stomach" will be given this "infant" glass monopoly. Fifth, the farmer of the Northwest would like to see lumber put on the free list with the prospect of some time being able to move their stock from their "straw barns" into "wood barns." Sixth, there is no other item of expense which weighs so heavily upon the farmers of the Northwestern States as that for binding-twine. The binding-twine manufacturers are an ironclad combination monopoly. The most exorbitant profits are wrung from the farmers by this combination. Good authorities state that the manufacturers could sell their twine to farmers with fair profit at 8 to 10 cents per pound. The average cost of twine to the farmers of Northern Dakota and Northern Minnesota last year was 17 to 19 cents per pound.

When will the people learn wisdom by learning how to vote for themselves, rather than voting to make millionaires?

A. M. BURDICK.

NORTH TOWN POLITICS.

Talk About a Citizens' Ticket of Town Officers.

The North Town Republican Executive Committee met yesterday afternoon at No. 80 Dearborn street and effected a partial reapportionment of the delegates. There are now five wards in the town and the new Twentieth will have fifteen delegates. The Twenty-first will have eleven, the Twenty-second, ten; the Twenty-third, seventeen; and the Twenty-fourth will be allowed to arrange its own representation. There seems to be no disposition to nominate a candidate for Assessor against S. B. Chase, and there is a prospect of a citizens' ticket. Some of the North Town taxpayers who are taking an interest in politics want a Collector who will collect the taxes and be satisfied with the 2 per cent, and if they can decide on a good man he will probably be nominated. The object in desiring a citizens' ticket is that it would take the town officers out of the Aldermanic fight. In this way the voters could elect the best Aldermanic timber, and no trading town candidates and incompetent and dishonest Aldermanic aspirants would be necessary.

NOTES.

The Eleventh Ward Democratic Club was permanently organized at the meeting held at Martine's Hall, corner of Madison and Ada streets, last night, John Wright being chosen President; S. F. Eckart, Vice-President; J. Maloney, Secretary; James Gormley, Treasurer; and N. Oppenheimer, Doorkeeper.

The Sixth Ward Regular Republican Club met last night at No. 2729 Archer avenue, Michael B. Kearney in the chair. I. W. Blood, J. J. Cleary, George Bailey, Daniel McPherson, H. Forbes, John R. Wiltse, and M. B. Kearney were elected delegates to the State Convention of Republican Clubs. Action on the Aldermanic nomination was postponed till the next meeting.

The German-American Republican Club of Cook County at a meeting held in John Buehler's office elected the following delegates to the Springfield Convention of Republican Clubs: John Buehler, Herman Benze, N. M. Plotke, Fred Forch Jr., Franz Amberg, Otto Dehling, and Felix Burchamp.

The Democratic residents of the Second Ward effected a permanent organization by electing John C. Chubert President, G. W. Morris Vice-President, Charles H. King Corresponding and Financial Secretary, C. G. Hudson Recording Secretary, and J. S. Lyons Treasurer.

The Eighteenth Ward United Labor Club elected the following officers last night: President, H. W. Higgins; Vice-President, John Turgerson; Treasurer, James O'Connor; and Secretary, John R. Patterson.

Narrow Escape for a Passenger-Train.

TUSCOLA, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A freight-engine on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad at Grape Creek attempted to come down a steep incline at that point this morning with twenty loaded coal-cars. It was unable to withstand the pressure behind it and became unmanageable. It came down the incline at a tremendous speed, and would have dashed into the rear of a passenger-train standing on the main track but for the presence of mind of the switchman. He hastily turned the switch and the runaway train was derailed and piled up in a great mass, causing damage to the amount of $15,000. Engineer Bogart jumped off and was dangerously wounded. The passenger-coaches were heavily loaded with passengers.

Land in Severalty for Wisconsin Indians.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A bill recently introduced in the House by Representative Hudd of Wisconsin provides for the apportionment of Indian lands of the Oneida Reservation, a territory located near Green Bay, containing 6,400 acres. By its provisions each Indian male head of a family is to receive 160 acres, each single male over 21 years 80 acres. These tracts are to be held in trust by the Government for twenty-five years, after which, providing the allottee in the meantime takes the oath of citizenship, he is to receive a quit-claim deed from the Government. The measure will eventually open up the tract to white settlers.

The Jilted Maiden's Revenge.

Monday afternoon Miss Rena Smith, a dusky maiden, applied at the court-house for an injunction to prevent William Lewis from securing a marriage license to wed another girl, and pleaded a prior engagement to herself as the cause of her complaint. She says that she engaged herself to the gay deceiver seven years ago and religiously kept her vows and rejected numerous other suitors in order to be true to the fickle William, and she does not think he should be allowed to reward her fidelity by deserting her and marrying somebody else. A shadow akin to sadness flitted across her face when the officials tearfully informed her that there was no hope unless she could voudoo him.—*Owensboro (Ky.) Inquirer.*

THEY BATTLED FOR BLOOD

CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS PUGILISTS FIGHT IN INDIANA.

Two Chicago Colored Middleweights Come Together in the Same Ring—One Breaks His Fingers on the Other's Head and Gives Up the Mill—The Trotting-Horse Sale in Kentucky—A New Man for the St. Louis Browns—Other Matters.

HAMMOND, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—About 150 Chicago sports came down to Gibson station on the Michigan Central train which left Chicago at 4:40 o'clock. From Gibson they were conveyed in farmers' wagons about a mile over a rough road to Hessville. Here they repaired to a local saloon and arranged a ring twenty feet square for the purpose of having a fight to a finish with two-ounce gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules, for a purse of $100, between a couple of dusky pugilists named Lew Miller, 155 pounds, and Joseph Seawright, 128 pounds. Miller is a Chicago West Side coon, while Seawright hails from the South Side. The spectators were taxed $3 a head for the privilege of seeing the battle. The disparity in weight is explained by the fact that Miller was matched against a North Side coon who left the city to avoid the meeting, and Seawright declared his willingness to take the North-Sider's place. Seawright was attended by James Daugheny and a friend, while Miller was looked after by George Boyer, colored, and another darky. George Siler was chosen referee.

Both principals struck approved attitudes at the call of time, and in sparring for an opening displayed considerable proficiency in the use of their hands. Seawright was the first to lead. He planted his left forcibly on Miller's breadbasket, and avoided a wicked cross-counter by cleverly ducking. Seawright did all the leading to the end of the round, while his bigger opponent fought entirely on the defensive. Seawright landed his left on the face and his right on the neck, and was the recipient of a right-hander on the neck just as time was called.

The second and third rounds were almost exactly like the first, the little man doing all the fighting and the big one simply trying to take matters easy and win on endurance.

In the fourth round Seawright landed his left on Miller's jaw, staggering the latter, and in following up this advantage swung his right, which came in contact with the back of the West-Sider's head. The head did not suffer, while the visiting knuckles were broken. This crippled Seawright and he had only his left to depend on, and in this condition he continued the battle for five more rounds. Miller was probably ignorant of the injury his opponent had sustained and continued to fight on the defensive. Seawright got in his left on the stomach and twice on the face without a return in the seventh round, but his blows lacked force and did no damage. Miller swung at him several times, but was unable to land.

At the call of time for the ninth round Seawright gave up, saying that, having lost his right, he could not hope to go on and force the fighting, as he had to do and win. No blood was drawn on either side. Miller's mouth and face were puffed up a little and Seawright's lips were thicker than usual, but otherwise there was no physical evidence that they had been fighting.

The fight between the coons gave such poor satisfaction that another battle with Tom Andrews of Chicago and Harry Smith of Minneapolis was arranged. The men scaled about 135 pounds. A purse of $38 was raised, but there was no actual necessity for the collection of the money as they had come determined to fight to settle a case of ill-feeling, and skin-gloves had been provided for their benefit. It was a fight to a finish, winner to take all. Charles Monroe seconded Smith and George Boyer Andrews. The referee's position was again filled by George Siler. Those who wanted to see gore must have been fully satisfied. Regardless of science the men went at each other fiercely, and it was a hurricane battle, with the crimson flowing freely from the call of time. In a few seconds they were covered with blood. It was give and take for nearly two minutes, and then Smith began to show a desire to avoid further punishment. This he did by running around the ring with his head down and clinching. Andrews chased him around. When cornered Smith would turn and fight, but after two or three exchanges would run away or clinch. In this manner the round ended in favor of Andrews. The second began by the men going right at each other from the call of time, and smashing away right the left for several seconds; then Smith indulged in more running away and clinching, while Andrews followed him wickedly and fought him all over the ring. In one clinch Andrews tripped Smith, committing a foul, which was not claimed, and would not have been allowed if it had. Smith's second evened up matters by jumping in and picking up his man contrary to the rules. When they went to their corners they were covered with blood, and the referee, who had frequently jumped between them during clinches, looked as if he had been bathing in a slaughter-house.

At the call of time for the third round Smith said he had enough. The battle had been one of the most sanguinary contests of its length ever witnessed, but at its conclusion the principals shook hands, declared their differences settled, and promised to be friends henceforth.

GENERAL SPORTING EVENTS.

The Trotting Horse Sale in Kentucky—The St. Louis Browns.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23.—At the trotting horse sale today the following were sold:

Nettie H., gr. m., 7 years old, by Richmond, dam by Wilson's Gray Eagle; Edgefield Stock Farm, Georgetown, Ky., $800.

C. A. M., b. s., 6 years old, by Gum Elastic, dam Flash 2d by McDonald's Mambrino; J. H. Thayer, Lexington, Ky., $460.

Ophus, br. c., 3 years old, by Abdalbrino, dam Fanny Clay by American; Clay, Faugher & Stivers, Ripley, O., $700.

Caluspus, ch. c., yearling, by Favorite Wilkes, dam by Westwood; John T. Walker, Lexington, Ky., $370.

Prince Drennon, b. s., 6 years old, by Kentucky Drennon; William McClelland, Maysville, Ky., $505.

Eureka, ch. s., 4 years old, by Coleman's Eureka, dam by Gold Dust; Woodard & Harbison, Lexington, Ky., $380.

Wilkes Monroe, b. s., 4 years old, by Bourbon Wilkes, dam by Jim Monroe; J. S. Berry, Bourbon County, Kentucky, $315.

Readymont, b. s., 5 years old, by Abdallah Mambrino, dam Emma, by Bambrino Bruce; H. Myers, Franklin, Pa., $710.

Attie Lee, Wilkes, 3 years old, by Lyle Wilkes, dam Sylvia, by C. M. Clay Jr.; J. B. Andrews, Charlotteville, Va., $310.

Eggnog, b. c., 3 years old, by Egbert, dam Princess Ann, by Abdallah; A. W. Smith, Cuba, N. Y., $300.

Mable, b. f., 3 years old, by Rienzi, dam by Lyle's Wilkes; D. W. Dinges, Alexandria, Tenn., $325.

Woodford Girl, 3 years old, by Macey's Hambletonian, dam by son of Abdallah; W. Aiken, Evansville, Ind., $330.

Artist, b. h., 4 years old, by Macey's Hambletonian, dam Lottie, by Alcalde; W. Johnson, Eminence, Ky., $345.

Modest Kittie, ch. m., 8 years old, by Mambrino Star, dam Kittie Clay, by Strader's C. M. Clay; M. R. Bissell, Chicago, $600.

Highland Kittie, blk. m., 6 years old, by Highland, dam Kitty Clay, by C. M. Clay Jr.; G. W. Boulden, Shelbyville, Ky., $350.

There were sold today seventy-one head for $18,950—an average of $267 per head.

The Pigeon-Shooting in Davenport.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—At the shooting tournament four matches were shot today. The first was seven single rises at fifty yards, both barrels, with twenty entries. C. E. Cahoon of Freeport, Ill., killed seven straight, winning first money. The conditions of the second match were six singles at thirty yards, both barrels. There were twenty-four entries. C. W. Budd of Des Moines and J. R. Stice of Jacksonville divided first money, each killing six birds. In the third shoot, which was at two pair of doubles and three singles, the best scores were made by S. A. Tucker of Davenport and C. E. Cahoon of Freeport. In the fourth shoot, five singles at thirty yards rise, both barrels, from five ground traps, Cahoon, Budd, and Tucker divided the money. Over 1,500 pigeons have been killed during the last two days.

American Kennel Club Meeting.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The annual meeting of the American Kennel Club was held today. There were present Maj. Taylor, Detroit Kennel Club; Mr. Schellas, St. Paul Kennel Club; Mr. Donner, Wesminster Club; Mr. Fay, New England Club; Mr. Pechel, New Jersey Club; Mr. Vredenburgh, American Sportsman's Association; P. C. Ohl, Cincinnati Sportsman's Association, and James Watson of Hornellsville. William H. Childs of Philadelphia was reëlected President, J. W. Terry Vice-President, and Mr. Vredenburgh Secretary and Treasurer.

Signed with the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—"Tip" O'Neill, the champion batter of the association, signed tonight with the Browns. He says he feels confident when the club gets down to work it will give Brooklyn and Cincinnati a strong race. James McGann, the shortstop, secured from the Athletics in place of Gleason, was signed by wire today.

KATE CASTLETON'S HUSBAND.

She Does Not Want Him Around Her When He's Full.

"What does this trouble amount to?" was asked of Mr. Harry Phillips, husband and manager of Miss Kate Castleton, who was made defendant yesterday in a suit for separate maintenance filed in the Superior Court.

"O, it's all settled," replied Mr. Phillips. He was standing in the foyer of the Haymarket Theatre, where his wife was appearing in the farce called "Crazy Patch." "It doesn't amount to anything," he continued, "or you may be sure I would not be here. I would close the show up at once. It was only a domestic quarrel, and to frighten me she instructed her lawyer, Mr. Rice, who is stopping at our hotel, the Tremont, to begin suit for separate maintenance. That is absurd, for she has separate maintenance already. We have made up and will go home together in the carriage tonight."

"And what was the occasion of the disagreement?"

"I became a little too gay," frankly admitted Mr. Phillips, "and she got hot and wanted to give me a lesson."

"Which you deserved?"

"Well, yes—rather."

Miss Castleton was averse to talking, but it is understood that she described her woes to a few sympathizers during the day. Her husband was good to her, she explained, an excellent manager, and devoted to her interests. It was only when he became suddenly exhilarated that they quarreled, and her object in filing the papers was to forbid him her apartments when in that condition. To a reporter she said: "Mr. Phillips is attentive. He will not leave me a half an hour all the day long. Then he will say: 'Jennie, I believe I'll go down and get a cigar.' He will go down and be gone about ten minutes and come back drunk. There is not the least bit of trouble between us. I simply want the privilege of ruling my own room. We will not separate and do not want to separate. Mr. Phillips will continue to be my manager and my husband."

In the complaint Miss Castleton, who gives her name as Jennie E. Phillips, represents that she was married May 15, 1884, to Isadore H. Phillips, but that on account of his intoxication she separated from him Feb. 19, 1888. She instances several dates, the latest being the present month.

Miss Castleton passed through Chicago about five years ago as a member of the "Pop" company, with which Mr. Phillips was connected in a business way. By the time the company reached the coast the two had agreed to marry. It was in the "Pop" company that the actress made her first important hit. In the rôle of a Quakeress she sang a song, "For Goodness Sake, Don't Say I Told You," which won her much popularity. Her first marriage was in England and was unfortunate. Her husband turned out to be a member of a noted band of counterfeiters, to whom are attributed some of the most extensive operations of recent years. He, with several of his companions, was sentenced to penal servitude. He recently died. The case was one that attracted great attention on both sides of the water.

The common friends of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips who discussed the present trouble yesterday were not disposed to attach much importance to it, and were not surprised when it was reported later in the day that the storm had blown over.

OBITUARY.

Bunch, the Colored Jockey.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—John Bunch, the colored jockey, who murdered James Kiley, a Texas jockey, at Homewood Driving Park, about three years ago, died at Dixmont Insane Asylum this morning.

[He was convicted of manslaughter, and was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary. Shortly after his incarceration there his mind became affected. His condition grew worse, and last July he was sent to Dixmont for treatment. About this time consumption developed, and caused his death. At the time of the murder Bunch was employed by Capt. Sam Brown. While sitting at a table with Kiley they became involved in a quarrel over some trivial matter, and Bunch shot his antagonist dead.]

Death of an Old Indiana Lawyer.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—John L. Knight, the oldest member of the Wabash bar, died at his home here today.

[The deceased was one of the best known of the Wabash Valley pioneers. He had served in many positions of trust and honor, and was for several years editor of the Wabash *Plain Dealer*. For the last seven years he has been afflicted with palsy and has slowly wasted away. Deceased was 71 years old.]

Death of an Oil Operator.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The death of F. A. Dilworth, one of the largest oil operators in the country, was announced at the opening of the Oil Exchange this morning. The exchange decided to attend the funeral Saturday in a body.

An Iowa Fireman Gone.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Ald. J. Fahey of Lyons, Ia., died of consumption last night. He was a prominent and active fireman, and the entire department will attend his funeral Sunday.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS-MEN.

Appraisers Appointed by the Court for the Graff, Bennett & Co. Property.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—John S. Slagle and George M. Laughlin were appointed by the County Court today to appraise the property of Graff, Bennett & Co., the iron manufacturers who failed Monday. An order was also issued authorizing P. H. Miller, the assignee, to continue to operate the Clinton Mill and the Grafton Furnace for the purpose of working off the raw material now on hand. A meeting of creditors will probably be held shortly, although as far as can be learned no steps have been taken as yet to call one.

Isaac T. Esmay & Co.

Isaac T. Esmay & Co., dealers in laces, embroideries, and novelties at No. 5 East Washington street, assigned yesterday to Thomas Parker Jr. Mr. Esmay was the sole owner. He claims that dull trade was the cause. The assets are about $1,800, liabilities $1,600.

High Living in Pittsburg.

Some queer combinations of dishes are ordered at a fashionable hotel in this town for theatre party suppers and the like, if a young man who was head waiter there for some time is to be believed. Here's one menu verbatim: Blue Points on the shell, sausage and buckwheat cakes, washed down with a bottle of Pommery Sec. "I asked the gentleman, who ordered this supper for a party of ladies and gentlemen, whether he would have the cakes hot or cold, and he replied that he thought they would be most relished hot," said the waiter.

A friend of mine sat down to a theatre party supper in this hotel one day last week when the menu contained the following items: Oysters on the shell, stewed terrapin, lobster salad, ice cream, cakes, Burgundy and champange. He met me the next day, and of all the miserable spectacles I have seen his face was the most distressing. I asked him what ailed him. He said he didn't know; overworked, he thought: guessed he'd go to Florida for a week or two's rest. Incidentally afterward he told me what he had eaten for supper the night before, and he professed to be much hurt when I told him that I thought his stomach needed more rest than his brain.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Officers of the Electric-Light Association.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 23.—The morning session of the Electric-Light Convention was devoted to the reading of two papers—one on "Alternating Currents and the Alternating System," by C. S. Smith of Pittsburg, and the other on "Underground Electric Arc-Light Wires," by Wells W. Leggett of Detroit, Mich. At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, Samuel A. Duncan of Pittsburg; First Vice-President, E. R. Weeks of Kansas City; Second Vice-President, A. J. De Camp of Philadelphia. Executive Committee—Dr. Otto Moses of New York, Chairman; J. F. Morrison of Baltimore, E. T. Lynch of New York, Frank Redlon of Boston, T. C. Smith of Pittsburg, and E. F. Peck of Brooklyn. After some routine business the convention adjourned. The next convention will be held in New York.

WERE THEY POISONED?

A MYSTERIOUS CASE ON THE NORTH SIDE.

Mrs. Sangren's Two Children Dead for Five Days in a Room Where Their Mother Was Lying Unconscious—The Poor Woman Discovered Too Late to Save Her Life, and the Affair Is Shrouded in Mystery.

In a small wooden tenement in the rear of No. 80 Rees street a mysterious and tragic affair was disclosed a little before noon yesterday. The house was occupied by Mrs. Julia Sangren, a Swedish woman, and her two children. A neighbor, Mrs. Caroline Norbert, called yesterday forenoon to pay a friendly visit. There was no response to her knock. She stooped to peep through the keyhole, but found that the key obstructed her vision. This excited Mrs. Norbert's suspicion, and she mentioned the circumstance to the owner of the house, Casper Bing, who visited the premises and after some investigation satisfied himself that all was not right within. He at once burst in the door and a sight of horror met his gaze. On the floor near the bed lay Mrs. Sangren, apparently dead, and upon the couch lay the forms of her two children cold in death. The Larrabee police were notified and Officer Keegan hurried to the scene, finding the woman not dead but in a dying condition. A hasty glance at the children told him that they had been dead some time. The patrol wagon and a physician were quickly summoned, and the latter, after a cursory examination, was led to the conclusion that poison had been used. Mrs. Sangren was barely able to speak. She called for water and complained of the cold. The physician gave her some stimulants and ordered her sent to the hospital, the police conveying her to the Augustina, a Swedish institution at No. 151 Lincoln avenue, where she now lies hovering between life and death.

When found the woman was lying just beside the bed on which the children's forms reposed. She had pulled the covering from the bed and wrapped it about her. She was in her night clothes, and the children were almost nude. There was no mark upon the person of either child to indicate the cause of death. They had evidently been dead four or five days. Both had vomited more or less and the effluvium was nauseous in the extreme. The older of the children, a boy, Karl, aged 11, was next to the wall and lay flat upon his back stretched out. The other, Adaline, a girl 4 years old, lay with her face on her arm, with her body rather against that of her brother. She had apparently struggled somewhat in the throes of death. The signs of decomposition were more marked in the girl than the boy.

A reporter called at the hospital, but was not allowed to see the woman. An officer was on guard. He stated that Mrs. Sangren could not or would not talk. He described her as being low.

The reporter next called on Dr. Miller of No. 1071 North Clark, house physician to the Augustina Hospital.

"What do you know of this case of Mrs. Sangren, doctor?"

"Well, it is a queer case. The woman is in a critical condition, with the chances against recovery."

"What are the peculiarities you noted?"

"She is conscious, but talks like one suffering under a certain type of insanity. When I asked her how she came to be so she said she would tell me tomorrow. She also mentioned two big men and told me if I would carry her up-stairs and pull off her shoes she would tell me how it all happened. She complained of her feet being cold; that she had been sick seven days; had taken no medicine because she could get none; that she had had plenty to eat; and that the abrasions on her hip and arm were caused by 'the bad bed.'"

"There were marks on her, then?"

"Yes, there was a scar on her right arm and on her right hip, both showing the characteristics of a burning with acid. There was also a surface abrasion. The circulation in the right arm and lower limb was imperfect, the extremities cold, with gangrenous tendencies. She betrayed no symptoms of poisoning, nor of asphyxiation. Her arm looked as if it had been bitten and there was a scar on her tongue, showing she had ground it between her teeth. The spot on her hip is quite large and is as black as a piece of leather. I can attribute these marks to nothing but the action of some acid."

It was learned that Mrs. Sangren had been living in the tenement since Jan. 4; that she had been sustained partly by her own work and partly by charity. A quantity of food was found in the house and a few cents in money. The rooms were scrupulously neat and clean.

Dr. Miller regards it as a singular case, particularly as no trace of any acid or poison or any other destructive agency was found on the premises.

The police regard it as a case of murder and attempted suicide, but this theory is not generally accepted in the neighborhood.

Mrs. Sangren, who is about 43 years old, came to this country from Sweden four years ago, leaving a husband and one child behind. Her husband is said to be a clergyman. She is educated and refined, speaking English, French, German, and her own language. She was often heard singing the airs of her native land and was cheerful, but a little eccentric.

She has a brother and a sister in the city, but she had not been on good terms with them. When notified of the sad affair the brother took charge of the remains of the children and will attend to their burial. He declined to have anything to do with his sister.

The Coroner will hold an inquest at 10 o'clock this morning on the premises, in the rear of No. 80 Rees street, and an autopsy will disclose the cause of death.

Mrs. Sangren died at 10:40 last night. She made no connected statement, though she rambled all the afternoon. She asked several times for her children, but when asked any questions would start off at random.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

His Skull Was Fractured.

The 15th of this month C. L. Lippert, a saloon-keeper at No. 195 North Halsted street, while trying to eject a young Norwegian painter named Oscar Anderson, was struck on the head by the latter with a piece of brick. The wound was dressed and thought to be not serious, but the 21st of the month his condition became so serious that he had to be removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where it was discovered that his skull was fractured. Yesterday the injured man was unconscious and expected to die. Anderson was arrested. His case was continued ten days.

At Their Old Tricks.

James Sommers of No. 2023 Butterfield street was waylaid and sandbagged at the corner of Seventeenth and Clark streets last Wednesday night and robbed of $28 and a gold watch. Yesterday James O'Neill and Edward Dietz were locked up at the Twenty-second Street Station and identified by Sommers as his assailants. Dietz is already under bonds to the Criminal Court on a charge of robbery, and O'Neill was also previously arrested on a similar charge.

As Bad as a Real Plumber.

John Meyers, alias Oleson, was locked up at Desplaines street last night by Officers Hartford and O'Day, charged with breaking into the unoccupied house at No. 753 Warren avenue and damaging it to the extent of $600 by removing all the lead pipe and copper in the building. He is also charged with securing admission to No. 456 Jackson street by representing himself as a plumber and despoiling it of metal, causing a damage of $500.

Wesleyan Alumni Banquet.

The resident alumni of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., had a good time at the Hotel Richelieu last night, when they held their first banquet and organized an alumni association. August F. Nightingale sat at the head of the table, and on either hand sat the respondents to the toasts. About forty gentlemen were present.

A Carpenters' Strike Probable.

The action taken by the Master Carpenters' Association at their last night session is not encouraging. Mr. H. Dougherty moved that eight hours constitute a day's work. This was carried, as was a resolution making the minimum wages 30 cents an hour. This action, coupled with a refusal to enter into further negotiations, is a practical declaration of war.

A Sneak Thief's Rich Haul.

A sneak thief went through two overcoats in Albert Fridrich's saloon, No. 57 Dearborn street, last evening and got away with $10,000 worth of bills receivable and executions in charge of Constable Peter Koehler of Justice Prindiville's court and also $160 worth of German Government bonds belonging to Mr. Fridrich.

Where Is the Wounded Man?

At 1:30 this morning two men attempted to hold up a drunken man at the corner of South Water street and Fifth avenue. An officer was attracted by the row, and he fired several shots at the two robbers. They escaped, but as blood was found on the sidewalk the officer thinks he struck one of the men.

Delegates to the Convention.

At a meeting of the Patriotic Order of Sons of America at the Grand Pacific last night W. A. Saunders, Dr. Ingraham, and Gen. A. E. Hawley were elected to represent Illinois in the National Convention of the order to be held at Reading, Pa., June 12.

Land and Labor Club, No. 1.

Land and Labor Club, No. 1, had a spirited meeting at the Grand Pacific last night. Resolutions touching the George-McGlynn squabble were made the special order for next Thursday night.

Negroes Fighting in the Streets.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A dozen or more pistols in the hands of angry negroes firing them promiscuously on a crowded thoroughfare created considerable excitement on Charles street, a fashionable thoroughfare, and ladies and children rushed into neighboring stores and hallways. Two rival gangs of negroes, one called the "Up-Town Nines" and the other the "Down-Town Sixes," began fighting in the street within a square of Cardinal Gibbons' residence, and in as many seconds more than fifty pistol shots were fired. Bricks and stones were thrown, smashing a large plate-glass store window and doing other damage. A lady and child were injured by being struck by stones. Several city lamps were broken. The cursing, maddened negroes ran as they fired, and when directly in front of the Cardinal's residence the "Nines" began retreating around the cathedral. The "Sixes" pursued them and continued firing random shots. Singularly no one was shot so far as known. Policemen pursued the negroes and captured a couple of them.

Heavy Damage Suit Against Contractors.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Today Patrick McCoy of Peru brought suit in the Wabash Circuit Court for $20,000 against Samuel R. Bullock and William S. Mercer, members of the firm of Samuel R. Bullock & Co. of New York, the Wabash Water-Works contractors. McCoy was employed on the trenches of the company and was frightfully mangled by the unexpected discharge of a powder blast. McCoy alleges that he was forced by the foreman to drill out a blast which had failed to explode, and did so under protest. McCoy is but a wreck of his former self.

Meet me by the light of the moon and be sure to bring some Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
David Henderson..........Manager.
HOUSES CROWDED.
LAST TWO NIGHTS. NATURAL GAS.
Gilbert, Donnelly, and Girard, and "A Company Not Equaled by Any."—Tribune.
COMING.
Sunday Night Next, Feb. 26,
BELLA (Last Appearance) AND PARIS, EUROPE'S GREATEST DANCERS.
KIRALFY'S Around the World in 80 Days.
NEWEST BALLETS, AMERICA.
See the South Americans. Uncle Sam Jr. American Indians. See the Cowboys. Our Army and Navy. Our Revolutionary Heroes.
THE AUTOMATON DANCE.
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And Her Great Company of Comedians in
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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888.

ARMOUR & Co. emphatically deny that they raised the price of their refined lard half a cent per pound, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday. The item in question was obtained from a gentleman in the trade who is usually well informed, but in this case was mistaken.

THE money market was easy, Board of Trade loans being made in this city at 5@6 per cent. Sterling bills were higher. Investment securities were in moderate demand. The New York stock market was quiet and steady.—The Chicago produce markets were quiet and again weak, with little support. The fine weather made the selling of grain popular. As compared with Tuesday pork closed 12½ cents lower, lard 5 cents lower, ribs 10 cents lower, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, rye weak, barley samples steady, and flaxseeds 2 cents higher.

DAN WREN, one of the convicted boodlers, has concluded that there is no hope for a new trial in his case from the Supreme Court and has determined to go at once to Joliet and enter on the service of his two years' term of penitentiary imprisonment. Dan is at last wise. THE TRIBUNE advised him six months ago to do that which he is about to do now. Had he acted on this advice only two-thirds of his sentence would be before him now, and he would be so much nearer to freedom. The weary time he has spent in the County Jail has been for nothing. He has wasted his money on lawyers, but has at last tired of that sort of foolishness. Some of his fellow-prisoners will imitate his example. If they are prudent they will all do so.

THE validity of the Dakota Local Option law has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Territory, much to the disappointment of the brewers and whisky dealers of the large towns therein. The law is similar in its principal features to the Local Option law of Michigan. It applies to whole counties, and in those in which an election has been held hereto fore the "drys" have invariably been successful. This has been the case also in Michigan. There can be no doubt of the continued growth of the temperance movement in the Western States. The intolerant, arrogant, and offensive attitude assumed by the liquor dealers wherever they have had power has materially contributed to the strength of the movement.

MATTHEW ARNOLD is a thrifty gentleman. He made the Milton window dedication in Westminster Abbey last Sunday a source of public honor to himself and also a means of private profit. The address which he then read he has sold, with all the adventitious advertising which it has received, to an American publisher. There is nothing strange in this latest exhibition of thrift by Mr. Arnold. It is in keeping with his methods. Two years ago Mr. Arnold, who is yet in vigorous health, retired from his post as Inspector of Public Schools in England on a handsome pension of $3,165 per annum on account of "age." His years did not deter him from lecturing through England and America thereafter. Mr. Arnold also managed to secure, in addition to his School-Inspector's pension, a literary pension of $1,250 per annum. Mr. Arnold is now a firm supporter of the "classes" whom in former years he used to refer to as the "Philistines." The "classes" favor pensions for their friends.

IT is difficult without using unparliamentary language to deal with a man who resorts to untruth when resources of argument fail him. We simply desire to say, therefore, that when the Chicago *Journal* implies that THE TRIBUNE has "assailed Gen. Harrison" or "tried to pull him down," or exhibited an unfriendly spirit towards him, it totally and willfully misrepresents the spirit of this paper towards the ex-Senator. We explicitly said in the article referred to by the *Journal*:

> No one will question that Gen. Harrison has all the qualifications for making a good President. If nominated THE TRIBUNE could support him with the utmost cordiality and good will; and we should do so with complete confidence in his patriotism and ability to make a good President if elected. Gen. Harrison's services to his country even more than his services to his party entitle him to the respect of all Republicans.

No note discordant to these sentiments was struck in any part of the article. It is not "assailing" a man to inquire whether he is the most available candidate for the Republican party to nominate, nor to suggest that there is another son of Indiana quite as illustrious as Gen. Harrison, whose merits are entitled to serious consideration in this connection.

THE proposition to construct an elevated railroad near the alley lines in this city is the least objectionable of all those that have been submitted and the only one that ought to be entertained by the authorities. There is plenty of room near the alleys and none to spare in the streets, except where it will be necessary to cross them. The objections to a railway elevated above the roadbed of the street are numerous, and some of them are weighty. Not the least among them is the increased difficulty which the L road would place in the way of the Fire Department. The telegraph wires suspended from poles were long since found to be such a nuisance in this respect, and the cause of so much loss in fighting fire in buildings near them, that they have been ordered placed under ground, where they belong. The welcome change was only effected at great expense, but the result is found to be worth the cost. It would be a thousand pities to allow the builders of elevated roads to put even worse obstructions in the streets or over them, when there is no real necessity for doing so. The alley lines are good enough, or if it be not wished to utilize the space in the rear of buildings instead of in front of them the next best thing is to insist that the new lines be put under ground as the telegraph wires have been. The cumbering of the streets with their tracks would be one of those revolutions that go backwards.

THE FARMERS' GRIEF AND THE MILL-OWNERS' JOY.

Some recent noted visitors in Chicago—Bill Nye, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Depew—have drawn pictures of the tariff startling in their contrast, yet equally correct according to the standpoint of observation. Bill Nye's recital of the talk he had on the train with a Western farmer gives a truthful and pathetic account of the hard lines followed by the unprotected farmers in the last quarter of a century in their sore struggle with mortgages and high taxation—struggles borne cheerfully when the payment of the public debt called for sacrifice, but which excite complaint now that the exaction is needless and without excuse. Said Bill Nye's farmer, who had spent a lifetime marketing his surplus crops at free-trade prices in Europe and buying all his goods at high trust monopoly rates:

> "I've always hollered for high tariff in order to hyst the public debt, but now that we've got the National debt coopered I wish they'd take a little hack at mine. I've put in fifty years farmin'. I never drank licker in any form. I've worked from ten to eighteen hours a day; been economical in cloz, and never went to a show more'n a dozen times in my life; raised a family and learned upwards of 200 calves to drink out of a tin pail without blowing their vittles up my sleeve. My wife worked alongside o' me sewin' new seats on the boys' pants, skimmin' milk, and even helpin' me load hay. For forty years we toiled along together, and hardly got time to look into each other's faces or dared to stop and get acquainted with each other. Then her health failed. Ketched cold in the spring-house, prob'ly skimmin' milk, and washin' pans, and scaldin' pails, and spankin' butter. Anyhow, she took in a long breath one day while the doctor and me was watchin' her, and she says to me, 'Henry,' says she, 'I've got a chance to rest,' and she put one tired, wore-out hand on top of the other tired, wore-out hand, and I knew she'd gone where they don't work all day and do chores all night."

Continuing, Bill Nye's farmer, who only voiced the unuttered sentiment of millions of his fellows, and who told a story as truthful as could be put in words—one that can be seen in its hard reality in every farming township in the West—said:

> "The Government is rich, but the men that made it, the men that fought perarie fires and perarie wolves and Injins and potato-bugs and blizzards, and has paid the war debt and pensions and everything else and hollered for the Union and the Republican party and high tariff and anything else that they was told to, is left high and dry this cold winter with a mortgage of seven billions and a half on the farms they have earned and saved a thousand times over."

This is a sad picture, but who will deny its truth? Certainly no one at all acquainted with the farmers of the West. Compelled for a long series of years to sell their surplus produce in low free-trade markets and make all their purchases at high bounty monopoly rates they have been borne down by accumulating debt, and all their earnings above living expenses, after paying for artificially high-priced goods, have gone to meet mortgage dues.

They know nothing of the "surplus of wages flowing into savings banks," over which Mr. Depew dilated with such exuberant rhetoric in his banquet speech before the Union League Club. They may admire the racy humor of Mr. Carnegie, but they have small share in his jollity.

Turning from the old farmer's intensely truthful and pathetic recital of his experiences under trust protectionism one may find relief in the rose-colored tariff pictures painted at the Union League Club banquet by the President of the Great New York Central Railroad and Mr. Carnegie, the millionaire manufacturer, who is credited with an income of $5,000 per day, or a million and a half a year, and who is reported to have recently taken part in a discussion whether a certain board of directors of a manufacturing establishment should cut a big "melon" and pay out ten million dollars in dividends or hold the sum for a "nest-egg."

Naturally these gentlemen were in a jocund mood at the Union League banquet, and bubbled over with good humor, good feeling, and good cheer.

Well banqueted and well fed, with their thirst slaked in a temperate and gentlemanly style with choice champagne, they took an optimistic view and held that there was nothing finer than a high tariff.

Rejoicing over the prosperity of the mill bosses and the factory lords, Mr. Depew emphasized his point by citing the tremendous expansion of railroad capital and the growth of other corporate monopolies that have become rich and mighty taking toll out of the farmers' produce before it gets to market. These powerful and wealthy monopolies carry each year, he said, "a commerce [of low-priced farmers' products] of incalculable value." What more could be asked or expected of a high tariff than such glorious fruits as these?

Supplementing Mr. Depew came Mr. Carnegie, whose racy humor was never more jolly or gay than when he assured his audience that he had been to Washington and knew for a certainty that no bill lowering tariff taxes could pass this Congress.

Contrast these diverse pictures of the tariff! The jolly railroad Presidents and millionaire manufacturers lauding trust protectionism at a banquet, while the patient farmer at last begins to complain of excessive tariff taxation, ill-paid toil, and heavy mortgage burdens! Naturally enough, the jollity and satisfaction are all on one side.

But the two pictures are equally correct, and give faithfully the rose-colored and the reverse side of ultra war-tariff taxation.

JUDGE HARLAN'S LAKE-FRONT DECISION.

The great controversy between the Illinois Central Railroad, the City of Chicago, and the State of Illinois over what is known as the Lake-Front took a step toward settlement yesterday by Judge Harlan of the United States Supreme Court in an able opinion delivered by him. The case along with another suit originally begun in the Criminal Court of Cook County was argued last June before Judges Harlan and Blodgett, sitting together, and it involved the title to the submerged lands east of the Illinois Central tracks from the company's roundhouse near Fourteenth street north to the river. There was also involved the right of the road to erect and maintain wharves, piers, and docks in Chicago Harbor, and incidentally the construction of the act of the Legislature of 1869 giving the company almost unlimited powers, the validity of the act of 1873 repealing the former act, and other important legal points. This decision, therefore, was one of vast public importance. The Judge held that the United States, which was brought into the controversy at a late hour, had no interest in the case except so far as the protection of the Chicago Harbor was concerned, as it had long ago ceded all its interest to the State of Illinois. The Illinois Central claims were next considered, and it was held that the railroad company, under the grants from the State, acquired title in fee to all the water lots in Fort Dearborn Addition north of Randolph street, and as riparian owners could connect the shore line with outside navigable waters, subject to the rights of navigation. The structures east of the original line of 1852, as well as the improvements made in 1873, 1880, and 1881 north of Randolph street, were justifiable on the ground that they were necessary for the complete operation of the road, and were permitted by the Federal Government, which had charge of the harbor. On the same ground the structures between Park row and Sixteenth street were legally built, the road being owner of the water lots and having built a breakwater to protect its land.

The north and south ends of the Lake-Front being thus disposed of, the Judge discussed the question of the ownership of the land between Monroe street and Park row and decided that it belonged to the city, subject to the public use in the streets and the 200 foot right-of-way of the Illinois Central. As such owner it had the usual rights of a riparian owner. The act of 1873 repealing the extensive grant of submerged lands was next held valid and the vast claims of the road for a mile out upset.

The result substantially seems to be that the road retains all it has taken, but that it cannot in the future attempt to gain possession of the submerged lands in fractional Sec. 15. Viewed in this way the decision is a victory for the road, which is confirmed in the possession of all it has seized from time to time, and as such it seems to have been considered by the railroad's attorneys. But, on the other hand, it is decided that when the outer harbor is lined with wharves and bristles with piers it will be the City of Chicago and not the Illinois Central that will own and control them, subject to the supervision of the Federal Government, and it will be to the city if to any one—certainly not to a railroad corporation—that the thronging vessels that are to use them will pay tribute. It is also settled that the ground whereon the armories and the Exposition Building stand is the unquestioned property of the city and that neither the State nor the Federal Government can lay claim thereto. No notice of an appeal was given yesterday, and it is not impossible that the railroad may be content to let matters stay as they are and run no chance of losing what has been awarded it.

A REPLY TO A CRITIC.

A gentleman of the name of "Henry Fauntleroy" has written two or three so-called arguments on the tariff question for the Chicago *Journal* which are so shallow that they are scarcely worthy of serious attention by intelligent men. Still, they may mislead a few persons who have not examined the subject closely, and therefore we shall dignify Mr. Fauntleroy's letters by noticing two or three of his conspicuous absurdities. Before doing so, however, we cannot avoid paying a tribute to his single gleam of sagacity in choosing the recipient of his contributions. No more appropriate dumping-ground than the Chicago *Journal* could be selected for such tariff arguments as he is capable of making.

1. Referring to an Englishman's argument that "the British workman is better off than "his foreign competitor in a great many "ways," Mr. Fauntleroy says:

> I ask this Englishman why, if you are so disappointed with America, you do not obey your predilections and return to where you were born.

Swift as the bullet from the gun comes the answer to this interrogatory from Mr. Fauntleroy's own indiscriminating pen, which in the next paragraph gives the answer to his question as to why the British workman immigrates into the United States and consents to leave England:

> You have in England a nobility and privileged classes that grind the common people under their heels. They live sumptuously, in such pride and pomp that they feel above and superior to any accountability to God or man. Of these aristocrats 7,400 own one-half of all the lands in England, Ireland, and Scotland. There are 48,000 paupers in London alms-houses, and over 50,000 objects of charity receiving relief, who hide away in the dens and slums of the city. There are 250,000 poor sewing women who earn not more than $1.50 a week, many of them not near that. And this while Queen Victoria's income exceeds $5,000,000 annually, and the Prince of Wales is paid $1,000,000 a year to play the debauchee before all the eyes of Europe. Where is the poor mechanic amid such a system of monstrous wrong and oppression? Is he better off there than here?

What have the "nobility and privileged classes," and the "land monopolists of England," and "Queen Victoria's income," and the "Prince of Wales' subsidy" to do with the question of free trade in England versus ultra-protection monopoly in the United States? Mr. Fauntleroy has adduced sufficient motives for the British workman to desire to leave England and take up his residence in the United States, but he has not shown that the lack of tariff in one country or the existence of monopolies in another exercises any controlling influence in the decision of the question.

2. Fauntleroy next says that it (THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE) states:

> Of the 562,000 of the British (English) coming to the United States during the decade only 17 per cent belonged to the class described as "skilled labor," but carefully fails to add the 5 per cent of skilled labor from the 459,000 Irish immigrants and 11 per cent from 519,000 of British American immigrants, which together show an immigration of 35 per cent of skilled labor in the 1,540,000 coming from the British Kingdom, which is a much larger proportion than from any other foreign country.

Was there ever such fustian? To say nothing of this odd way of computing percentages on a gross sum by adding together certain percentages on fractional parts of that sum, there is no merit in Fauntleroy's contention. Irish immigration, of course, was not taken into the account, as the Irish notoriously are driven out of their own country by the odious land monopoly which prevents them from making a living at home; and, besides, few of them go into any protected industries in the United States. Even if the total number of Irish skilled laborers were included it would only raise the total of British skilled immigration, according to Fauntleroy's odd mathematics, to 22 per cent instead of 17 per cent. What Fauntleroy has to say of British-American immigration is manifestly a sophism, as British America has a high tariff even against Great Britain, and it cannot be the disparity between the tariff in the two countries that attracts Canadians to the United States. On the contrary, it is the prospect of cheap and good land and employment in the cities or on American railroads, or in many of the other non-protected industries. We will except for the benefit of Fauntleroy, if he derives any comfort from the exception, the poverty-stricken French-Canadians who are imported in great numbers by the New England factory bosses to take the places of the native and foreign operatives who have been almost driven out of the protected industries of that section of the country by cheap imported French-Canadian labor.

3. Fauntleroy next says that in an editorial article recently printed in THE TRIBUNE entitled "The Massachusetts Savings Banks" he finds the amount deposited in the savings banks, trust companies, and coöperative banks of that State given as 375 million dollars. He then asks with the triumphant air characteristic of ignorant assurance:

> Say, is there anything like this in free-trade England?

Well, yes, we should say there *was* something like it in free-trade England. There is "in free-trade England" a system of postal savings banks which in 1886 had deposits amounting to 254 million dollars, and there is also a system of trustees savings banks which in 1886 had deposits amounting to 234 million dollars. The postal savings banks have to their credit invested in Government bonds fifteen million dollars of deposits, making a total of 500 million dollars of savings-bank deposits in these two kinds of institutions alone in Great Britain and Ireland. This total, it will be observed, does not include any deposits in what are called "trust companies" and "coöperative banks," such as are included in the totals given for Massachusetts. The trust companies of Massachusetts have enormous sums on deposit. The amount deposited in the savings banks proper of Massachusetts in 1885-'86, according to Spofford's American Almanac (page 94), was only 275 millions of dollars, so that about 100 million dollars in round numbers of the sum above quoted by Fauntleroy must be credited to the "trust companies" and "coöperative banks," and not at all to the savings banks of Massachusetts. We should say that a total of 500 million dollars of deposits in the savings banks of Great Britain and Ireland (or double the amount of Massachusetts savings deposits) was not a discreditable showing, considering the grievous burdens imposed upon the land and labor of that country by the aristocracy—whose evil influence Fauntleroy has so eloquently but indiscriminatingly depicted.

Fauntleroy reminds us forcibly of the eminent Chicago lawyer still living of whom it was said by an adversary that when he was pitted against that man he never thought it necessary to look up the authorities in the case because he knew his opponent would bring them all into court whether they made for or against his own case. This is what Fauntleroy has done. He has supplied not only the poison but the antidote to it in abundant quantities, and if we felt sure that the readers of the *Journal* were sufficiently intelligent to apply Fauntleroy's answers to Fauntleroy's interrogatories we should never think it worth while to dignify him with attention, as we have done possibly at too great length in this instance. It is a fault, however, that we are not likely to commit again.

POOR OLD ST. LOUIS GETS A DRY CRUST.

St. Louis has been selected as the place for holding the National Democratic Convention this year. The date fixed for that gathering is June 5. At the session of the committee Wednesday it was determined to hold the convention the 3d of July. It was then thought that it would be held in Chicago, whose beautiful lake breeze blows as freshly and as balmily in July as in June. When it was determined that St. Louis was to have the convention it was necessary, if half the delegates were to escape sunstroke, to have the gathering there as early as possible. The action of the committee is a delicate compliment to Chicago as a summer-resort.

The selection of St. Louis, it is believed, is due to the influence of the agents of the Cleveland Administration, who felt that it would hardly be in accordance with the political fitness of things that a Democratic National Convention should be held in a city so strongly Republican as Chicago. It was more appropriate, in their opinion, that it should go to Democratic St. Louis. When the last National Democratic gathering assembled in this city it was under the free and easy rule of Carter H. Harrison, a Democratic Mayor. It is now under a cleanly Republican Administration and the police regulations of the city might not be congenial to the camp-followers of Democratic delegates. The fact that so many members of the committee favored Chicago notwithstanding the efforts of the Administration agents, the bad judgment of Postmaster Judd in appointing as his proxy Brother Goudy—who had offended and antagonized all the Territorial committeemen—and the political objections already alluded to is a tribute to the superior attractions of the Garden City as a place for great popular gatherings. As far as Chicago is concerned the city did not display any desire to secure the convention. The delegation sent to Washington was small in numbers and did not make much of an impression. We do not grudge St. Louis its luck, such as it is. It probably needs the convention to stimulate its Shaw's Garden trade and to help its hotel business.

The choice of St. Louis by the Administration men is a virtual acknowledgment that they have no hope of carrying any of the Northwestern States. They abandon Illinois by this act, and give up Wisconsin, which probably decides the fate of Secretary Vilas as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It may be interpreted also as indicating but feeble hope of carrying Indiana. Holding the convention in St. Louis insures Missouri to the Democracy and it may have a collateral effect on Kentucky. We think now that Cleveland will carry Missouri and he may get Kentucky if he has good luck.

There will be general satisfaction in all the large centres of population this side of the Rocky Mountains that St. Louis was preferred to San Francisco. The proposition to hold it in the latter city was preposterous. Owing to limited telegraphic facilities and the difference of time the selection of San Francisco would have been a source of unending trouble and annoyance to every daily paper published east of Denver. The result of the convention if held in San Francisco would not be made known to the great bulk of the population until two days after the convention. In order to announce the choice of the convention and the character of the platform the morning papers of New York and other Eastern cities would have to issue editions about 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning.

All things considered, the selection of St. Louis is satisfactory. The town by the bridge begged hard for it and excited the sympathies of the committee. Chicago extends its cordial congratulations.

EXCUSES FOR EXTRAVAGANT APPROPRIATIONS.

Some of the County Commissioners who voted for the extravagant annual appropriation resolution last Monday say that it is the intention not to spend the whole amount appropriated for the various purposes specified in the resolution. They believe it is wise to appropriate more than is absolutely necessary with a view to emergencies that may arise, but expect that at the end of the year there will be a large unexpended balance in the treasury.

The Commissioners who take this view are deceiving themselves. The almost invariable rule in the city government, where the same rules of finance have prevailed for years that are now for the first time applied in the management of county affairs, is to spend every dollar appropriated. This is especially true in reference to appropriations for salaries. If the items for salaries included in the county appropriation bill is allowed to stand the Commissioners will be pestered to death by employés to increase their stipends as far as the limits of the appropriation will allow. They will also be constantly importuned to create new offices by politicians out of a job. For their own protection and their own comfort the Commissioners ought to have kept the appropriations down to the absolute requirements of each office. The law makes ample provision for extra appropriations in cases of emergency. It will be wiser to limit every appropriation for salaries and supplies to the necessities of the case and to add to the appropriation for building purposes. There is pressing need for increased accommodations at the various county institutions, and for extra court and office room at the County Building. The salary list ought to be reduced to the figures recommended by Messrs. Jenkins, Cool, and Aldrich in their report from the Finance Committee. This report was approved by President Senne as an ex-officio member of the committee, and he will no doubt try to give effect to the recommendations of that report through his veto power.

A mendacious sheet which has persistently misrepresented the public actions of Mr. Senne since his nomination for President of the County Board last fall assumes that he will not veto the resolution nor any part thereof, and insinuates that he is under such obligations to the county employés that he will not dare to protect the taxpayers against their demands. "He is in with the public plunderers up to his eyes," says this scurrilous sheet. Such attacks as these will not have the least influence on Mr. Senne's action. The taxpayers whose confidence he has enjoyed through many years of faithful service look to him to protect their interest and have confidence that he will not fail them.

DAMAGES INSTEAD OF REBATES.

Information recently given to THE TRIBUNE by well-informed parties justifies the belief that the freight discriminations which are so loudly complained of are really made in the interest of big shippers as against those who transact a comparatively small business. The high rates reported are maintained to the general public, while a few large operators are permitted to enjoy all the advantage conferred by low charges for transportation which they monopolized previous to the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law. The granting of rebates is expressly forbidden by the act under which the railroads have nominally been operated ever since the 5th of April last. But substantially the same results are obtained by the allowance of claims for damages, conveniently made out for about one quarter of the freight charges, and passed without any question except as to the amount of damage compared with the whole bill. In this way a few leading men are practically shipping grain on the basis of 20 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York, while the general public is made to pay 27½ cents or stand idly by and see the business done by a few favored individuals. The fact that certain lines are now carrying nearly all the dressed beef from this city eastward at the nominal rate of 70 cents per 100, while one line is openly offering to perform the same service for 60 cents without being able to obtain any of the business, is sufficiently suggestive in the same direction.

It is evident that with such a state of things in existence the larger shippers are not the ones to complain. And it is significant that they have not been heard in denunciation of a policy which apparently is injurious to them, but with this explanation is seen to be an infliction they can easily bear. But what is to them a mild way of "whipping the devil around the stump" is little less than fatal to the minor class of merchants who have vainly essayed to do business in competition with them. It is the latter who want to be heard through their representatives in the Board of Trade of this city and the Produce Exchange of New York. For once those organizations are called upon to act in line with the theory of good government by interfering to protect the weak against the strong.

It would be interesting to know how much dressed beef and grain has been nominally damaged about 25 per cent while in transit to the seaboard during the last three months, and how small a percentage of it was sold to consumers with a rebate for damaged condition. It would seem that if any one really wants to make up a case against the railroad managers he has here a richly inviting field for original investigation, promising large returns on the outlay of cash and trouble involved in the inquiry. Not much difficulty would attend the getting at the carrying side of the transaction, and if the facts be as claimed the result would be a mass of evidence so overwhelming as not to need a presentation of the other side in the case. A systematic allowance of claims for large damages on every shipment made to the account of certain prominent men must surely be accepted in any court as overwhelming proof of a collusion for the purpose of discriminating in favor of the parties referred to, in express violation of the law. The one great object of the parties who pressed for the passage of the Cullom bill was to abolish as far as possible the previous inequalities in compensation exacted for the same amount of service from different persons and places. They now owe it to themselves as well as the great public to see that the law be not evaded by a continuous perpetration of the injustice under another name, which directly ministers to the further enrichment of the already rich at the expense of their poorer brethren.

THE BESSEMER STEEL POOL.

Before the organization of the steel-rail mills of the United States into a combine or pool three or four years ago the influence of both foreign and domestic competition had been strongly felt in this industry and prices had declined from $120 per ton in 1864 to $25.50 in 1885. As early as 1877 steel rails sold in England as low as $22.50 per ton, but at that rate with an ocean freight charge of $3 added they could not, even in the absence of a tariff, have competed with American rails at $25.50 per ton—a charge reached in the United States nearly ten years later. William L. Scott in a speech delivered in October, 1886, said that eighteen months before he had bought 10,000 tons of American-made rails at $25.50 per ton and the sellers "were perfectly satisfied with the price." Two years before the time when this price was accepted as satisfactory and when rails were selling at $45 the President of the Association of Iron & Steel Manufacturers informed the Tariff Commission that if rails could be brought into the United States and sold at $33 "every steel-rail establishment in this country would have been closed." Yet when the tariff was reduced the price fell to $25.50, and the mill bosses were glad to get that until they organized to push rates up so as to cover as much extra and excessive profit as possible.

After the reduction of the tariff in 1883 from $28 to $17 per ton the steel-rail producers could not again demand $45, as they had done just before the change in the rate of duty. If such rates were asked foreign competition could come in and break the monopoly, but the tariff still afforded a large margin of possible and exorbitant profit if home competition were suppressed and the mills combined to carry out the railroad practice of "charging all the business would bear." Since the "combine" was formed the price has been advanced from $25.50 to $36, and at times as high as $40, but as this great margin of excessive profit might tempt investment in the steel-rail industry and lead to overproduction and the destruction of the monopoly the rate was lowered, and $31.50 is now the ruling price. As the price fixed in 1885 was thought satisfactory and fairly profitable the present rate must yield a return of $6 per ton over and above a fair profit—a premium of so much enjoyed by the mill bosses as a reward for stifling competition. The tariff enables them to put this extortionate levy on the railroads, or rather on the public, for, as Mr. Scott said, it is "the "people who travel over the railroads and "who transport merchandise and produce over "them who in the end pay this immense profit "to the manufacturers." The steel-rail producers might charge still higher rates under the shelter of their excessive tariff protection, and doubtless would do so but for the fear of tempting capital into the business and endangering their pooled monopoly.

As steel rails in this country are used mostly in the West, American producers have not only the protection of ocean freights but of high railroad transportation charges to protect them from foreign competition. Accordingly a tariff of $17 per ton on a product which American producers have sold at $25.50 with a profit, which is now sold at $31.50, and which cannot be imported, duties paid, for less than $40, must be enormously excessive. To maintain it means simply that while at all times the steel-rail ring shall exact a heavy undue profit from the people it shall be privileged to charge four or five profits whenever railroad building is quickened and there is a strong home demand for rails. This steel-rail ring has exacted tens of millions of unearned profit from the public, and its clutch should be weakened. The steel-rail tariff ought to be reduced to a point where it will cover any enhanced cost of production in this country owing to higher wages or other causes, but not left so high that the public can be compelled to pay a trust ring millions of unearned, excessive, and illegitimate profits, as is the case at present. A tariff duty of $10 per ton with freight of $3 per ton added would give American producers an advantage as compared with England (allowing for difference in cost of production in the two countries) of $10 per ton, which is more than ample for all purposes of reasonable protection.

THE TORIES AND THE SCOTCH.

Perhaps it is as punishment for its unflinching loyalty to Gladstone, of which the electors of Edinburg and Dundee gave conspicuous proofs last week, that Scotland has received scant attention in the Tory program of domestic reform for this year, and that the Tory Ministers refused Wednesday evening to extend to the Scotch farmers the protection which the land courts confer on the Irish tenants. The amendment in favor of remedial legislation for the Scotch crofters offered in the British Commons Tuesday night was met with the insolent advice to the crofters to emigrate. Dr. Cameron's amendment in favor of Scotch land courts was rejected the following night by a party vote.

And yet the condition of the Scotch cultivator is not better, as a rule, than that of his Irish brother, while the circumstances of the crofters are deplorable. A correspondent who traveled in the Highlands and the islands adjacent last month says: "I never imagined that in a country supposed to be civilized there could be such human misery, such human degradation." The poor people have been driven by the landlords from the hills and glens where their fathers dwelt in comparative prosperity, to make way for deer and other game. They have been crowded on the shores of the lochs and on the seacoast. The area for cultivation has been gradually circumscribed to permit of the extension of the deer forests and grouse moors. The Tory landlord plea that the sufferings of the crofters are due to overcrowding is false. There are in the Highlands now 110 deer forests whose combined area, according to the latest Government reports, is 1,975,000 acres. It is claimed by the landlords and the deer-forest owners that the tracts set apart for the latter are incapable of cultivation. The truth, however, is that the crofters are now located in the poorest parts of the Highlands. "Unless there is a large amount of good grass land in the forests," says a recent writer on this subject, "the deer would starve, and all this good land in times past supported a large population whose descendants are now suffering destitution in bare and unfruitful regions near the coast."

The cry of the crofters is for more land. A delegation of those in the Isle of Lewis waited on Lady Matheison, their landlady, recently to ask for more land to till, offering to pay any reasonable rent. Her reply was: "These lands are mine, you have nothing to do with them." The disturbances in the island grew out of this curt and churlish refusal to a reasonable demand. But the courts at Edinburg refused to convict the rebellious crofters, save in a few instances, and then with a recommendation to mercy, which was, however, disregarded—a fact which will render future convictions impossible. "The crofters," as Sir Frederick Milbank said recently, "should not be judged harshly, but with feelings of pity and sympathy."

The refusal of the Tories to investigate their cases will add to the sympathy felt for them. Mr. Chamberlain, who has frequently posed as their champion, cannot long, with any show of consistency, continue to support a Ministry which ignores their claims.

TAKE the names of a number of Republican Governors, for instance, and what do we find:

OGlesby,
LaRrabee,
BEaver.
RuSk,
THayer,
ForAker,
AMes.

ALL great men, from the Apostle Paul down to the Hon. Elijah M. Haines, have had their little peculiarities, and if it is one of the eccentricities of Phil Sheridan's genius that he was born in several places at once it is a harmless one and does not affect his popularity in the slightest degree.

FOR the information of anxious Democrats who wish to learn the exact geographical location of the next Democratic National Convention it may be stated that St. Louis is a town 118 miles west of Olney, Ill.

THE Democracy did wisely in changing the date of its National Convention from July 3 to June 5. It causes a feeling of seasickness to think of the Democratic party of this country assembled in one sweltering mass in St. Louis in the month of July.

EVEN June in St. Louis is bad enough.

ALL persons who have reason to suspect that they will be selected as delegates to the Democratic Convention at St. Louis should make early application for sleeping-room on the bridge at night.

AS USUAL, Chicago will name the next President. She will do so, however, June 19 or thereabout.

WE NOTE a few premonitory symptoms on the part of Democratic organs to make the new fishery treaty a plank in their next party platform.

AGUR was a wise man in wishing for "neither poverty nor riches." Many others have found it nearly as bad to have too much as too little. The remark applies to observatories as well as to things more exclusively mundane in their ends and applications. The big telescope that so long did duty on the grounds of the University of Chicago is now in boxes, because of a lack of money to keep it on the old site. The bigger telescope in California will have to be pulled down from its high perch on the summit of Mount Hamilton because so much money was left at the disposal of the trustees of the Lick fund that a large part of it was fooled away. In the one case poverty, in the other the *embarras de richesse* has caused trouble. At least a part of the philosophy of the time of King Solomon is good philosophy today.

THE crop of maple sugar jokes for 1888 has made its appearance simultaneously with the new crop of sugar, and it is hard to tell which is the worse.

WE congratulate St. Louis and commiserate the Democratic party.

Especially Gresham.

Minneapolis *Tribune*: Indiana has some sound Presidential timber. Walter Q. Gresham and Benjamin Harrison are in the front rank, and one of them may come in handy when the convention meets.

Small Wages and Big Prices.

Alta Californian: Mr. Carnegie's pother about free trade is entitled to small consideration, and his professed solicitude for the interests of American labor to still less. All he wants to do is to get all he can for his rails and pay as little as he can for labor.

CURRENT NOTES.

W'en I see folks struttin' 'roun' in fine clo' I is 'minded dat wid 'is fedders off de peacock wudn' be no han'sumah en de pullet.—*Judge*.

The Empress of Japan has ordered an entire new wardrobe from Worth. The downfall of the Japanese Empire is now only a matter of a few bills.—*Minneapolis Tribune*.

Robert (who was at the office late last night)—My dear, have you seen anything of my boots? She (sweetly)—Yes, love, they are down here on the hat rack.—*Life*.

Mrs. A.—I wonder what caused the inflammation in the poor Crown Prince's throat. Mrs. B.—You forget that he has been speaking German for over forty years.—*Town Topics*.

Minks—Good weather for bicycling again. Ever learn to ride a bicycle? Winks—No, but I wouldn't be afraid to try. I've been in three or four railroad accidents.—*Omaha World*.

In her remarks to Parliament the Queen started off, "My Lords and Gentlemen." Even the Queen is beginning to see that there is a distinction between her lords and gentlemen.—*Life*.

Perseverance is a great element of success; but the trouble with the railroad restaurant steak is that most travelers only have about fifteen minutes to persevere.—*Journal of Education*.

Scientific men say that shutting the eyes makes the hearing more acute. This knowledge may be useful to husbands who have been listening for an hour or more to a valuable curtain lecture.—*Journal of Education*.

De mos' successful man needs a drawback now an' den, er he faw gits w'at success means. Ef yo' staat out in a row-boat on de ocean on a pleasant day, yo'r li'ble toe float toe fah from sho' 'less a stawm wa'ns yo' back.—*Judge*.

A treasure still in the possession of the Empress Eugénie is an umbrella the handle of which is a mass of rare jewels. The umbrella was purchased at the cost of $2,000. The Empress has not used it since her husband stopped reigning.—*Life*.

Lady purchaser—Now, please do not ask me, after I have bought what I want, if there's anything else. If I want anything else, I can remember to ask for it without being reminded that there is something else that I may want. Do you understand? Salesman—Yes'm. Anything else? —*Boston Transcript*.

Chicago child—Mamma, my school-books say there is a real bright light called the sun and another light called the moon and lots of little lights called stars. Chicago mamma (lighting the lamp to get dinner)—Yes, my dear. "Well, it may be, but I don't see how folks ever found it out."—*Omaha World*.

"Is California a good country in which to raise potatoes?" "It would be but for one thing." "What's that?" "Why, it's hard to dig them while you're walking on stilts five feet high." "What in thunder do you want stilts five feet high for?" "Well, you see, rattlesnakes cannot spring more than four feet."—*Lincoln Journal*.

"I say, 'Arry, what the doose do you carry that little bit of a cane for?" "Why, ma deah boy, don't you see? The contwast, you know; it makes my twousers look more baggy, like the weal English swells, don't you know. You won't believe it, Fwed, but I thought it out myself. I did, 'pon honoh!"—*Boston Transcript*.

PERSONALS.

Fred Douglass will reach his 71st birthday Feb. 28, and his friends in Washington will give him a reception.

Editor Abell of the Baltimore *Sun* is probably the richest newspaper man in the world. His fortune is estimated at $20,000,000.

Gen. Lew Wallace having located permanently at Indianapolis they are talking loudly about him as a strong Republican candidate for Governor of the State.

Neal Dow is running for Mayor of Portland, Me., as the candidate of the Democrats and Prohibitionists, who have again combined for the purpose of slaughtering the Republican party.

"Swipes, the Newsboy," who killed William Dempsey in a prize-fight near New York about a month ago, is now posing as a dime-museum attraction, when he should be doing the State some service in a striped suit.

Mrs. Henrietta Beebe-Lawton, who for a dozen years has been the leading singer in the choir of Dr. Paxton's aristocratic New York church, has been frozen out by a rival faction and will make a concert tour in England.

Prof. Swift of Plateau Academy, Montreal, has become insane from overwork. He had mastered twelve languages and was considered the finest Shakspearean scholar in Canada, yet his mental powers have been completely wrecked by the strain to which he subjected them.

Ex-Senator Tabor of Colorado has an income of over $1,000 a day from his Vulture Mine, near Tucson, Ari. He recently received from the mine a gold brick weighing 633 ounces and valued at $12,000, which represented the product of the mine for a little more than a week.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is one of the most prolific talkers in this country. The other day, just as he had rolled off another hour of debate in the Senate, somebody said to Senator Ingalls, who was presiding: "I should think the Senator would fall from sheer exhaustion." Ingalls dryly responded: "O, no; Morgan talks to rest himself."

The students of Amherst College held a mock Republican Presidential Convention last Monday evening. The affair was a great success, and the result of the balloting may be of some interest. It was as follows: Blaine, 181; Hawley, 87; Sherman, 64; Lincoln, 33. As there were 315 delegates voting no candidate obtained a majority, and the convention adjourned.

Gen. Sheridan's wife is said to be something of a politician, and the remark is made in Washington that she would be an adornment to the White House. She is a pretty and delightful little lady, and as popular as any who has ever appeared in Washington. She has entertained very largely since they have been at the Capital, and she has shown a wonderful amount of tact.

Senator Saulsbury's son is clerk of the Committee on Engrossed Bills. Senator Riddleberger's son is clerk of the Committee on Manufactures. Senator Ransom's son draws $2,180 a year as clerk of the Committee on Private Land Claims. President Pro Tem. Ingalls has made his son his private secretary. J. P. Voorhees, son of Senator Voorhees, is clerk of the Senate Library Committee.

Senator Sherman is fortunate in having an amiable wife. Though little is ever heard of her in public, all who have had the fortune to meet her are impressed with her kindliness and amiability of manner. Those who know her best say she is beloved by humble people, who seem to find in her a claim for first consideration and attention. She has no pride that makes her exclusive and no ambition that leads her to seek popularity.

Wyoming Cattle in Good Condition.

We are glad to learn from a trustworthy source that the cattle in Wyoming have experienced very little suffering this winter, and that the losses have been inconsiderable. The information upon which we based a previous statement to the contrary was supposed to be reliable, but it appears that the fact is quite otherwise, Wyoming having enjoyed exceptional freedom from severe weather such as would be disastrous to cattle. The outlook for the stock-growing interest of the Territory would seem to be in the highest degree favorable.—*Omaha Bee*.

Comstock's Latest.

"Did you hear that Comstock had arrested Prof. Jaysharp for singing an original song at the concert last night?" asked Briggs.

"No," replied Quimby. "Was there anything bad about the song?"

"Well, it was a new ditty."—*Puck*.

There Is a Difference in Booms.

Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Dem.): While the other Republican candidates are planting their Presidential booms in hot-beds Blaine has to put his out in the cold, frosty air to keep it from growing too large.

It Is the Shadow of Grover.

Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*: The Democratic ground-hog must have seen his shadow. At any rate the party managers in arranging their campaign seem to be providing for a late spring.

Getting Down to Business.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: The Republican talk with regard to a Presidential ticket seems to be working its way towards effectiveness when it begins to centre on the names of Gresham and Hawley.

Entirely Out of the Race.

Albany *Journal*: Mr. Blaine must no longer be considered a possible candidate this year.

One Much Desired.

St. Paul *Globe*: Now if the people could only force the trusts to withdraw, that would be a withdrawal worth talking about.

DEMANDS OF THE CZAR.

AN IMPORTANT SEMI-OFFICIAL DECLARATION FROM RUSSIA.

Prince Ferdinand Must Not Retain the Throne of Bulgaria—The General European Situation—Adoption of the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech—Evictions on the Ponsonby Estate Resumed—Exciting Scenes—Cable Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 23.—The *Official Messenger* says that recent foreign private telegrams have asserted that Count von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, has submitted proposals to Germany regarding Bulgaria. To correctly judge the present state of affairs, it says, it is necessary to recall Russia's original views concerning Bulgaria. The Berlin treaty forms the basis of the order of things established in the Balkans in pursuance of the Powers' understanding, and constitutes the only international guarantee against convulsions dangerous to the future of the young Balkan States. From this point of view Russia regarded the events that have occurred in Bulgaria since Prince Alexander abdicated the throne. Prince Ferdinand's arrival and his forcible assumption of princely power infringed upon the Berlin treaty. For this reason Russia refused to recognize the legality of Prince Ferdinand's rule, and tried to induce the other Cabinets to express the same view. In accordance with a unanimous desire to terminate the existing alarming condition of affairs, whose root is more specially traceable to the ambiguous situation in Bulgaria, Russia considered it her duty to again try to obtain from the Powers an affirmation of the inviolability of the treaty and the necessity of restoring the legal status in Bulgaria. The natural consequence of such a declaration by the Powers must be the making of representations at Constantinople to induce the Sultan to convince the Bulgarian people that the person now bearing the title of Prince is not their legal ruler, but merely a robber of power. According to Russia's views the initiative for such declaration belongs to the Sultan, whose sovereign rights the illegality at Sophia immediately affects. Without anticipating the future, and in order to dispel any doubts concerning Russia's objects and intentions, it is unnecessary to conceal the mode of action which she is firmly resolved to adopt in the event of the removal of the reasons causing a continuance of the crisis. Bulgaria owes her existence to Russia's sacrifices and efforts. Russia, therefore, alone continues to sympathize with her and grieve at her trials. Russia is equally free from prejudice and partiality. She does not think it compatible with her dignity to interfere in Bulgaria's internal disputes, yet she does not entertain the idea of making any one responsible for the past. Russia will consider an avowal of abdication as a pledge of a change for the better. Russia solely desires Bulgaria's welfare, and will, after the usurper's removal, await the first sincere declaration of the Bulgarians through their representatives in order to consign the past to oblivion and provide for the reëstablishment of relations based upon mutual confidence. In this Russia has no intention to prejudice in any way the liberty of the Bulgarians, which the treaty secures to them in all internal affairs.

Russia cannot forget that Bulgaria owes her freedom more especially to Russia, and that it is not in the suppression but in the defense of the rights of the Bulgarians that Russia's mission lies. Only the persons who were called upon to guide Bulgaria's destinies would understand how to make reasonable use of these rights. May the Bulgarians be taught by experience at length to see the necessity of renouncing personal rivalries and schemings, and to unite in efforts to bring Bulgaria in the way of legality and prosperity. In such case foreign intervention would become purposeless and superfluous, and the installation of a new Prince would be accomplished without an obstacle and in accordance with the treaty. The above considerations have guided Russia from the beginning of the Bulgarian crisis, and have induced her from the outset to reject the idea of eventually restoring the legal status by force. At the same time it is a matter of course that until the removal of the usurper Russia will continue to regard the situation as illegal, retaining the conviction that in such removal lies the most efficacious means of insuring general tranquillity.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—An article in the last number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, attributed to the Duc de Broglie, is exciting much attention in France and Germany. The writer argues that the political status of France is not calculated to tempt foreign Powers to court an alliance with her, and that the absence of any community of interests is an insuperable obstacle to a Franco-Russian alliance.

La Justice indorses these views, and pronounces strongly against an alliance with Russia.

WARSAW, Feb. 23.—Large quantities of biscuits are being manufactured at Dubro. The railway depots between Volotczsk and Odessa contain 10,000,000 pounds of corn and 7,000,000 pounds of sugar, which it is impossible to forward because the troops are using the transport service.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—It has been decided to hold the autumn army maneuvres in the vicinity of Berlin.

The *North German Gazette*, on the Bulgarian question, contends that the Russian proposals do not require the unanimous support of the Powers before being accepted by the Porte. The Porte can, on its own initiative, declare the present Bulgarian Government illegal, as being contrary to the provision of the treaty of Berlin. Should Russia demand the Porte to make changes in the government of Bulgaria to conform with the provisions of the treaty Turkey could not decline to do so without a denial of justice. The *Gazette* says in the event of an immediate demand being made by Russia Germany is prepared to give it diplomatic support.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the House of Lords this evening Lord Strathcden moved that the Government produce the latest papers regarding events in Bulgaria. He suggested that Great Britain initiate a conference to consider the Bulgarian question, and said Bismarck would readily support such a movement. Salisbury promised to place the papers on the table. He did not think the proposed conference would be desirable. The Berlin treaty had already settled that the election of a Prince of Bulgaria must be unanimous. The Powers believed an interchange of opinion through ordinary diplomatic channels would overcome existing differences.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Adoption of the Address in Reply to the Queen's Speech.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was resumed in the Commons tonight. Shaw-Lefevre moved an amendment affirming the necessity of the measure dealing with arrears of excessive rents in Ireland. He charged Balfour with using all the forces of the Government in favor of landlords like Clanricarde, who were oppressors of tenants, and commended the heroism shown by Wilfrid Blunt in defending tenants.

Balfour reminded the House that fair rent had been fixed by tribunals since the act of 1881 went into operation. Shaw-Lefevre was unreasonable to demand that tenants be relieved from arrears arising under the terms as fixed.

When the Speaker rose to put the question he was interrupted by a storm of Irish cheers in honor of Hooper, one of the members for Cork, who had just arrived after serving two months' imprisonment.

The amendment was rejected—261 to 186. The report on the address in reply to the Queen's speech was then adopted.

CONDITION OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The Weather Has Improved and He Has Been Out in the Open Air.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1888, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

SAN REMO, Feb. 23.—The weather has now taken a favorable turn, and with it has come a change for the better in the condition of the Crown Prince. Sir Morell Mackenzie is exceedingly hopeful. He says the patient now reads, talks, and takes an interest in everything. The Prince of Wales is also favorably impressed with the condition of the Crown Prince. So much so that he has decided to stay here until the end of the week and then return to Cannes. The Syndic and corporation of San Remo are considering the question of conferring the freedom of the town upon Sir Morell Mackenzie. The San Remo correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says: "This afternoon, on going up to the Villa Zirio, I saw the patient step out on the terrace and breathe the fresh air with evident delight. By his side stood Sir Morell Mackenzie and Dr. Bergmann, who congratulated him on having so far recovered." The correspondent shortly afterwards met the Crown Princess and her daughters coming from the town, and told them the good news. They hastened home to see with their own eyes what they could with difficulty believe.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Evictions on the Ponsonby Estate Resumed—Exciting Scenes.

DUBLIN, Feb. 23.—The eviction of the tenants on the Ponsonby estate at Youzhal has been unexpectedly resumed. A large military and police force, accompanied by a doctor and an ambulance and a fire engine, escorted the bailiffs who went today to execute the writs of eviction. A number of battering-rams and sledge-hammers were carried for the purpose of forcing an entrance into the house of any tenant who resisted. The tenants were taken completely by surprise, but one family named Doyle succeeded in barricading themselves inside their house, which was only captured after strong resistance. There were several other exciting scenes. The police made many arrests. The weather is bitter cold.

Father Kennedy and eight farmers have been convicted and sentenced to two months' imprisonment for attending a meeting of a suppressed branch of the National League at Newmarket, County Clare.

Sustaining the French Cabinet.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the party of the Right today it was decided to vote against a secret-service fund. Twenty-six Deputies stated their intention not to vote on the measures. In the Deputies Premier Tirard declared he would regard a vote on the secret-service clause as a question of confidence. He said that there were certain precautions necessary in the government of a country. The clause was adopted—248 to 220. The Chamber also approved a continuance until June 1 of the present surtax on foreign alcohols.

At the trial of Wilson today counsel for the defense urged the prosecution of his client arose out of political motives and there was no proof that money had been paid for decorations, and alluded in a feeling manner to the grief and sufferings brought upon Grévy through the attacks made upon his son-in-law. Judgment was postponed.

Germany's Sick Prince.

SAN REMO, Feb. 23.—A bulletin issued this morning says: "The German Crown Prince did not have quite so good a night last night, because of a slight increase of irritation in the trachea."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *British Medical Journal* says it has the highest authority for stating that the German Crown Prince begins to progress satisfactorily. The cause of the recent unfavorable symptoms was mainly mechanical. The first tube used after the performance of tracheotomy did not fit and there was some delay in obtaining a second one. The local irritation has now subsided. The Prince breathes easily and is able to speak, his voice being strong but hoarse.

Riotous Strikers in France.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Fifteen hundred weavers went on strike yesterday evening at Flers, in the Department of Orne. A procession was formed and marched through the streets singing the "Carmagnole." When the factory was reached stones were thrown at the windows and most of them were smashed. Gendarmes quelled the riot and dispersed the crowd. There was a renewal of the disturbance this morning, and the military was summoned.

The De Borrowes Scandal.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—In the case of Lord Howard De Borrowes for assault the physicians testified today that Lord Howard at the time appeared to be saturated with drink. Lady De Walden was suffering from peritonitis at the time, and her life was hanging by a thread. The magistrate stated the assault was a serious one, and that the case must be sent to the jury. The court was crowded with an aristocratic assemblage.

Death of a Famous Violinist.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Jean Delphine Alard, the French violinist, is dead. He was one of the best violinists of the century. He was born in 1815 at Bayonne.

News Notes by Cable.

Dr. Mackenzie has been appointed successor to the late Sir George Macfarren in the English Royal Academy.

Lord Lonsdale has sailed for New York. He intends going to the northern part of the American Continent on a long sporting tour.

Prince Louis, second son of the Grand Duke of Baden and a grandson of Emperor William, is dead. He was 22 years of age.

The correspondent of the London *Chronicle* at Rome asserts that the Nationalists are trying to obtain the recall of Mgr. Persico from Ireland.

Queen Victoria went to London yesterday. Her Majesty drove across Hyde Park in an open carriage. She received many salutes from the people.

A dispatch from Massowah says that the Italian troops have advanced to Ghinda, and that they found Ras Alula and his army had evacuated the place.

The late Mr. Blake, who represented Waterford in Parliament for several years, left a legacy of £500 to Mr. Parnell, and legacies to several of Mr. Parnell's supporters.

The English shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway have approved the fusion of that company with the Northern Canadian, and the shareholders of the latter company have approved the fusion with the Grand Trunk.

It is reported that the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his silver-wedding banquet, will announce the betrothal of Prince Albert Victor to his cousin, Princess Alexandria of Greece, and the betrothal of Princess Victoria to the Duke of Sparta, Crown Prince of Greece.

Lord Salisbury's solicitor writes to the London *Times* to the effect that the letter which Mr. Bradlaugh read in the House of Commons simply disclaimed responsibility for the publication of a previous letter, but that he is instructed to admit Lord Salisbury's legal responsibility for the letter denying that his client had ever provided money in connection with any meeting in Trafalgar Square.

THE THEATRES.

A great number of playgoers were disappointed last night when they found McVicker's closed and a notice posted to the effect that Mrs. Langtry had suffered a relapse and would not be able to play. The majority went to swell the receipts at the other houses. Those who closely observed Mrs. Langtry when playing Pauline the night before were not surprised at the announcement. She was obviously suffering during the whole entertainment, and looked weak and haggard. The draughts that she must have encountered while wearing costumes not too ample were not likely to improve her condition. During the whole entertainment her physician sat in one of the boxes, and paid her visits between the acts.

Mr. Joseph Reynolds, business manager, called on her yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and it was then thought that she would be able to appear at night. "When I took her hand," said Mr. Reynolds, "I found it burning as if with fever, and I then thought that it would be unwise for her to try to play."

Mr. George Keogh, Mrs. Langtry's personal manager, said: "She played Wednesday night against the command of her physician, and the result was this reaction. If she had waited another day she would have been all right. At this moment I do not know whether to advertise a performance for tomorrow."

The following telegram from Mme. Hastreiter's agent has been received:

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Helene Hastreiter has again canceled all her engagements here, and leaves for Europe in two weeks.

L. M. RUBEN.

A vocal society organized from the choir of the Western Avenue Baptist Church has arranged two entertainments in aid of its fund for the purchase of a piano. The performances take place in the Methodist Church Block. Last evening Bradbury's sacred cantata, "Esther," was given in costume. Tonight J. Astor Broad's "Joseph" will be presented.

Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold Meat Sauce Instruct grocer to send Durkee's only genuine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

TO SWELTER IN ST. LOUIS.

THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE LOCATES THE CONVENTION.

The Date Changed from July 3 to June 5—Just How the Missouri City Managed to Secure the Plum—A Combination with the Administration Advocates of an Early Convention—The Result Construed as a Cleveland Victory.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—St. Louis wins the National Democratic Convention, and the date has been changed from July 3 to June 5. This result was brought about today, and is the sequel to an acrimonious little fight. The Administration people favored Chicago and an early convention. W. L. Scott, Secretary Vilas, and others on the most intimate terms with the President were persistent in their demands. New York and San Francisco alike were unsatisfactory; Chicago was the proper location, but St. Louis would be accepted in case of an emergency; the convention must, however, be held early in June; there might be a compromise on the question of a location, but none on the date. This was the ultimatum of the Administration, as declared by Mr. Scott this morning. St. Louis was in a bad situation, the date—July 3—being the strongest possible argument against the holding of the convention in that city. The San Francisco people refused to weaken, and Chicago was equally stubborn. The Administration folks made their trade, the convention being sent to St. Louis as a condition precedent to a change in the date. This bit of diplomacy was engineered by Mr. Scott, Mr. Barnum, Mr. Smalley, and Secretaries Dickinson and Vilas. St. Louis had some following among the Territorial delegates, and enough votes were at hand to consummate the bargain. But cunning St. Louis insisted on the adjustment of the location before anything else be done.

Mr. Scott's proposition to change the date was voted down by a majority of one and the committee took a recess of fifteen minutes. Senator Gorman, Mr. Barnum, Mr. Scott, and Mr. McPherson went into executive session and the bargain was sealed. Gorman, who favored San Francisco and was unquestionably opposed to the Administration, gracefully laid down his hand. The Administration and the patronage involved brought the Marylander to terms and he was anything but the roaring lion of yesterday.

The fourteenth ballot settled the matter. Chicago had sixteen votes before the changes were made. These came from Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. Mr. Barnum went to St. Louis and was followed by Walsh of Georgia, Senator Gorman, Semple of Alabama, and Pat Kelly. Several other members popped to St. Louis, and W. C. Goudy, securing recognition from Chairman Barnum, in a little speech withdrew Chicago from the fight. The selection of St. Louis was then declared by an unanimous vote of the committee.

The proposition to make the date June 5 instead of July 4 was then debated. Mr. Gorman made some show of resistance, but the effort lacked fire. The roll-call developed the fact that the Administration had recovered from the defeat of yesterday and had more than a majority of the committee. The result was announced—yeas, 29; nays, 17. Mr. Prather of Missouri refused to vote, not wishing to antagonize Senator Gorman.

The Administration has clearly demonstrated the fact of its control of the party machinery, and proposes to dictate policies and platforms as well. The early convention is regarded as a declaration on the part of the Administration that it proposes to take the initiative in the fight. The President had a rousing reception in St. Louis last fall. The city was crowded with Democrats and the Presidential visit may have had considerable to do with the location of the convention at the other end of the bridge.

Gen. Black and Gov. Gray, both of whom are Vice-Presidential possibilities, have no reason to be satisfied with the actions of the National Committee. Ex-Senator McDonald is bitterly opposed to Gray, and will do all in his power to kill off the Indiana statesman. Chicago would have been a better location for Black. St. Louis and Waterloo, Ill., are in direct railroad communication. Col. W. R. Morrison lives in Waterloo, although St. Louis claims him, by induction at least, as one of her representatives. Morrison has all along declared that St. Louis was the home of many of his best friends, but Chicago was the best if not the only convention city in the United States. Morrison has been in public life more years than Black. They are personal but not political friends. It is not to be expected Morrison would desire Illinois so much for Black, particularly this year, when the tariff may be one of the principal issues of the campaign. The result will be all the Democrats in Central and Egyptian Illinois will be in Springfield and St. Louis as well, howling and yelling for Morrison. It will be of material assistance to the Colonel. He may not be a candidate for Vice-Presidency, but may conclude to accept a renomination for Congress in the Eighteenth District. In either event, the National Convention in St. Louis cannot fail to benefit Mr. Morrison. Black's friends are by no means pleased with the outlook, while Senator McDonald's broad countenance is wreathed in smiles.

Some of the Chicago delegation left for home tonight. Others will take their departure in the morning. They might have done better in the way of organization, but the odds were against them. Scott wanted the convention in Chicago, as did also Barnum, Smalley, Dickinson, and Vilas. They waived the question of location in order to secure what they considered a paramount advantage in the way of an early date. The St. Louis people are very effusive in their expressions of delight, inasmuch as the city has had no National convention since 1876 and is long since past due.

The following is the call for the convention:

The Democratic National Committee, having met in the City of Washington the 22d day of February, 1888, has appointed Tuesday, the 5th day of June next, at noon, as the time, and chosen the City of St. Louis as the place, for holding the National Democratic Convention.

Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and each Territory and the District of Columbia may have two delegates.

All Democratic conservative citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical, and constitutional government are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention.

WM. H. BARNUM, Chairman.
FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Secretary.

The working Democrats in this locality are chuckling over the failure of the Iroquois contingent to capture the National Convention. Had it been San Francisco instead of St. Louis they would not have been so merry, but they think it would make a dead man smile to know that the convention was taken away from Chicago by the country village in Missouri. The trouble with the Chicago delegation seems to have been that it was composed in the main of ornamental citizens who have no comprehension of practical politics. Four years ago the delegation was a practical one, and, true as time, by the time some of its members will soon be at Joliet, they won the convention by hard work. When the delegation reached Washington and opened up headquarters the roll was called. The work was laid out in detail, and the four "Mikes"—Gaynor, McDonald, Leyden, and Ryan—were appointed a committee on "round up," as it were. They were to locate the committeemen or their proxies and steer them to the Chicago headquarters, and there soothing liquids and persuasive eloquence would be dealt out. Ald. Hildreth and W. J. McGarigle were selected to procure refreshments, and, notwithstanding the statements that Washington has no liquor that suits the average cultured appetite of a backwoods Democrat, they found some. They ordered 827 brandy, 88 whisky, and cigars at $12 a hundred, ad libitum, and they entertained royally, while the St. Louis delegation had a chunk of ice chained in its parlor.

St. Louis No Longer Disgusted.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The news of the success of the St. Louis delegation created great enthusiasm in this city. It is generally conceded that it makes Francis the next Governor of Missouri, for which office he is a candidate. The delegation will be received with banners floating and trumpets sounding. Carriages, champagne, and fireworks are already on the program. The spring race meeting will be in progress convention week.

The Due d'Orleans a Fat Dunce.

The young Duke of Orleans, eldest son of the Comte de Paris, who has recently been visiting her Majesty at Windsor, is quite the most uninteresting youth it is possible to imagine. We had occasion to be brought in contact with him on several occasions a few years back, when he was at school at the College Stanislas in Paris, and the opinion formed of him by his masters—i. e., that he was a dunce—was fully indorsed by the comrades of his Royal Highness. He was at that time suffering from a disease not at all uncommon with French boys—extreme obesity amounting almost to deformity—and nothing more grotesque can well be imagined than the unwieldy form of this royal fat boy, clad in the tight tunic of the Lycée. Amiability generally accompanies fatness, but the above case was an exception to the usual rule, for the young Duke was a most surly youngster and would certainly have received some rough handling had he been at one of our public schools. But at Stanislas the priests protected him as best they could, although there are two sound drubbings to be recorded—one inflicted by young Gontaut Biron, whose mother, by an odd coincidence, enjoys the hereditary title of "Gouverante des Enfants de France"; or, in other words, "Governess to the Princes and Princesses of the royal family of France."—*London Society.*

AT MOUNT VERNON.

The Wounded in the Temporary Hospital—Relief Work—Clearing Away the Wreck.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Relief Committee and those having in charge the distribution of supplies to the cyclone sufferers are doing excellent work. Contributions are still coming in. The number known to be in actual want increases as further investigations are made. The total number now undergoing treatment at the Supreme Court house is thirty, and new cases are constantly being brought in. As the Supreme Court house is so crowded with wounded Appellate Clerk John W. Burton has been notified that the Appellate Court will meet next Tuesday, when it will adjourn for two or three weeks. The mails are crowded with letters from people at a distance, who are inquiring after their friends. The physicians in charge of the Supreme Court house met this morning and divided the work of attending the wounded. The School Board met last night and decided to repair the west end schoolhouse and endeavor to have it ready to begin school again in a month. Excursion-trains are still running, and there were 3,000 visitors in town today. The work of clearing the wreck is being pushed, and it is now possible to get through the streets. The Western Union Telegraph Company has notified the Relief Committee that it may have the free use of its wires for all business connected with the late misfortune, and that this privilege is to date back on all guaranteed messages sent heretofore.

Mayor Roche yesterday received the following contributions for the Mount Vernon sufferers:

L. C. P. Freeer	$100.00
Ames & Frost	10.00
D. B. Thurber, Maywood	2.00
M.	1.00
A. H. Gunn	5.00
D. McGuire	5.00
H. Piper	15.00
Charles Leyenberger	10.00
P. W. Gates	50.00
W. K. McAllister	50.00
M. Balbin	5.00
William Harvey	20.00
Matthew Laflin	200.00
Carl Wolfsohn	25.00
William R. Page	25.00
Margaret Lawrence	25.00
Walker & Northrup	5.00
Henry H. Handy	10.00
Employés of Lyon & Healy	15.00
Total	$678.00
Previously acknowledged	287.50
Grand total	$965.50

Gen. W. E. Strong and A. G. Van Schaick got the Lumberman's subscription books in the morning, and reported $1,000 subscribed in an hour and a half.

The citizens of Bloomington, Ill., have contributed $600, and will increase the donation to $1,000.

At a meeting of Marshall (Ill.) people last evening it was resolved to send $100 or more to Mount Vernon.

The Springfield Soliciting Committee last night forwarded $850 to the cyclone sufferers, and will send more today. The committee have already collected over $1,100.

The Mayor of Braidwood issued a call for a meeting at the City Hall Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock to make arrangements for assisting in the relief of the distressed people of Mount Vernon.

It Is a Partisan Machine.

The Commissioner of Pensions has commenced to reorganize his office, especially in the special examination division. Gen. Dye, who has left for Corea, and who was the former chief of this division, ran it on a purely business basis. There was no politics in his conduct of the office. Now that he has left, it is being reorganized both inside and outside. The outside is the important part, as it covers every special examiner in the field, and of this large force scattered throughout the country all are new appointees and are of course Democrats. It will be remembered that Gen. Black stated in his first report to the Secretary of the Interior that the force of special examiners found in office when he took charge were partisan Republicans, emissaries of the party in power and tools of the Administration. If the special examiners now in the field are closely watched it will be found that the sins charged by the Commissioner against their predecessors can be safely laid at their doors.—*Washington Letter.*

The Difference in Wages Explained.

The high wages in this country, as compared to the English schedule, result from the fact that the American craftsman does more work than his British fellow. In this country a cotton weaver earns from 80 cents to $1 daily, against 65 cents earned in England. Tariff gets the credit for this and deserves no part of it. The average result of the American operative's week's labor is 1,200 yards of the same cloth of which the English mill hand weaves 710 yards. Thus for each 100 yards the Englishman is paid 61 cents and the American only 40 cents. Put an American operator in an English mill, with the facilities to which he is accustomed, and he would leave the plodder far behind. He simply gets a bigger per diem draw because he earns it.—*Omaha Herald.*

Japanese Sacred Nuts.

A quantity of Japanese sacred nuts, the first ever brought to this country, has just been received at a Broadway fruit store. They are called sacred from the fact that they are used in certain forms of Japanese worship. The nuts are placed on the altar and ignited. They burn with a bluish flame and give off a peculiar odor. They are rich in oil, and the fumes are supposed to rise as incense to the gods. They grow under water, have a leaf like a pond lily, and are shaped like a steer's head, with two projecting horns. This resemblance is so great that it is difficult to believe they are not carved. In the raw state they are hard and tasteless, but when cooked they have the flavor of boiled chestnuts. They retain their qualities ten or fifteen years, and are fit for food when even twenty years old.—*New York Mail.*

Even the Water Is Impure.

In response to representations made by physicians President Bayles of the Board of Health recently sent a man to twenty-five drug-stores in different parts of the city, including several on Fifth avenue, to purchase distilled water. In twenty-four stores out of the twenty-five what the man got and paid for as pure water was found to be only common Croton. This is a contemptible swindle, and a dangerous one as well, because the organic matter in Croton water, when used in compounding prescriptions, forms precipitates with certain drugs and destroys their efficacy as medicine. The twenty-four drug-stores were warned to quit swindling their customers in this way, and measures have been taken to investigate all the other drug-stores in the city to discover the extent to which the swindle is practiced.—*New York Sun.*

The Wonders of Hypnotism.

Hypnotism is attracting much attention in Europe, and remarkable experiments are made upon persons whose nervous system renders them sympathetic. The Royal family of Spain lately attended a séance given in the palace by a celebrated Italian doctor, whose subject was a young lady well known in Madrid society, who was a total stranger to the hypnotizer. This young lady, it is said, ate with pleasure a whole raw potato, it having been suggested to her that it was preserved fruit. She also smelt the strongest smelling-salts without her eyes watering for more than a minute, the Italian doctor having inspired her with the belief it was eau de Cologne; and many other remarkable results were forthcoming as proof of the strange powers possessed by certain people over others.

Women May Take Degrees.

The trustees of Columbia College yesterday established a new department in the collegiate course for women, whereby they may obtain, after post-graduate study, the degrees of Master of Arts (A. M.) and Doctor of Arts (D. A.), and may pursue a higher course of study for the degrees of Doctor of Letters (L. H. D.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph. D.), the time in which they are to be awarded these degrees to be not less than two years after graduation.—*New York Times.*

The Man Who Succeeds

is the man who remembers what he learns. Prof. Proctor, Mark Twain, Henry Guy Carleton, William W. Astor, the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, and other celebrated men have been pupils of Prof. A. Loisette, and pronounced his Memory System a new discovery in mental science and a marvelous help in study and business. Taught by correspondence. Send for free prospectus and testimonials to Prof. Loisette, 237 Fifth-av., New York.

A PECULIAR MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

A Woman Denies Her Marriage in Order to Get Her Child.

New York *Sun:* For more than two years past there has been trouble in the household of Robert Wood Johnson, a drug merchant doing business at No. 23 Cedar street, and Referee John O'Byrne has reported favorably on the husband's application for an absolute divorce from his wife, Ella Cutting Johnson. The report has not yet been confirmed by the court, and it is said Mrs. Johnson will oppose the motion for confirmation.

Eleven years ago Mr. Johnson, then a rising young merchant, met Miss Ella Cutting at the home of her family in Orange. They became engaged to marry. Why they dispensed with the usual forms does not appear, but what they did was to sit down and sign a paper running to this effect:

We agree to become husband and wife, etc.

Mr. Johnson folded up the agreement and put it away for safe keeping, and that he kept it safely is proved by the fact that when counsel for Mrs. Johnson demanded its production on the hearing before the referee he produced it intact.

As man and wife, after this somewhat cold-blooded style, Robert Wood Johnson and Ella Cutting lived together happily for many years, and a daughter was born to them who is now about seven years old. Among the acquaintances of the couple was a young lawyer, Norman T. M. Melliss of 66 Liberty street, who is described as rich and good-looking.

It is alleged in the husband's proofs that his wife left his house while he was in the West and disappeared, and that Melliss at the same time disappeared from the city. Later on, when Melliss returned, detectives were set to shadow him and find the wife. It is averred that Mrs. Johnson was found last summer living with Melliss at Great Neck in the house of a Mrs. Ely, three miles back of the village proper, and that they were known as Mr. and Mrs. Melliss.

In the suit for divorce by Mr. Johnson was, of course, involved the custody of the 7-year-old child, to whom Mrs. Johnson was devotedly attached, and whom she wished to keep with her at all hazards. It was because of her child that Mrs. Johnson made any appearance whatever in the case. While she put in no answer, she appeared by attorney, in order that all her legal rights might be protected so far as her daughter was concerned.

The first and fundamental fact in an application for divorce is proof of marriage. The plaintiff, Mr. Johnson, on cross-examination admitted that there was no ceremony but a written contract of marriage, which he was called upon to produce. Mrs. Johnson's attorney then commented as follows upon the wording of the singular instrument:

"The contract read, 'We agree to become husband and wife,' etc., and Johnson testified that afterward they lived together as such. But the contract added that they should continue husband and wife so long only as they mutually agreed to do so. It takes this ground, first, that by the law of New York a marriage per verba de futuro, though followed by cohabitation, was not a legal and valid marriage, and, second, that a marriage necessarily imports a union for life, whereas by the contract here they themselves have provided that it should continue only during their mutual consent. I contend, therefore, that under the law as it at present stands in this State there was never any legal and valid marriage between Mr. Johnson and Miss Cutting, and that there is consequently no ground for a divorce, and the child belongs to its mother."

The counsel told a *Sun* reporter that Mrs. Johnson would strenuously oppose the confirmation of the referee's report, and that in case it was confirmed an appeal would be taken.

It is asserted that in any event Mr. Melliss and Mrs. Johnson will be married, even if it becomes necessary for them to resort to another State for this purpose. Melliss is described by his friends as "the best-looking man in New York." He is slightly younger than Mrs. Johnson, who is 35. Mr. Johnson is about 40.

The family and friends of Mrs. Johnson have cut her entirely. Mrs. Cutting, her mother, has charge of the little girl.

SLEEPING IN A COFFIN.

Peaceful Dreams and Quiet Rest Secured in a Casket.

A man who will choose a coffin for a couch may justly lay claim to the badge of eccentricity. Frankford possesses such a man, and his coffin is kept in the loft over the undertaking establishment of E. H. Allen on one of the principal streets of that suburb. The coffin is of extra large size, and is only one of many similar furnishings which are stored in the undertaker's loft. The man who nightly sleeps in this strange bed is familiarly known to the people of the vicinity as Bob. He is a beneficiary upon the undertaker's charity, and has for years done odd jobs around the place for his board. He has occupied this coffin ever since he came to Mr. Allen's, except when his asthma has compelled him to sit up all night. Bob is a quaint little man of about 53 years, with piercing black eyes and curling black hair, now fast turning gray. He comes of one of Frankford's first families. His father was once the leading Democratic politician of the town and an extensive builder. He built all the original buildings at Frankford Arsenal more than half a century ago. He gave all his children, Robert included, a liberal education and brought them up in luxury. The undertaker's shop is what was once the stable—altered now—of Robert's father, and part of the very loft in which he now makes his bed was in his boyhood his pigeon-house. A romance of love twines around the life of this odd little man, with his stooped shoulders and peculiar ways. His lady love died many years ago, and poor Bob often yet repeats, half audibly, some of the sonnets of which she was so fond. It is thought that Bob never fully recovered from the blow caused by her death, and the workshop of the undertaker has numerous acrostics and poems of Bob's composition stuck up around its walls. The man is a mathematician of some pretensions and a fine penman. Mr. Allen has known Bob from boyhood and indulges his whims.

A visitor to Mr. Allen's shop one night found that gentleman seated in his office. "Come with me," said he, taking up a lantern and leading the way up-stairs, "and I will show you Bob; he is in his bed now." Following Mr. Allen up the steps leading to the loft the light exposed to the visitor long rows of coffins ranged around the room. One of extra large size lay upon the floor, and from within it came deep, laborèd wheezing. The lid was well drawn up, and nothing inside could be seen. "Hello, Bob, are you in?" said the undertaker, and the lid began to slide slowly downward with a creaking sound. A head poked up, and then a man sat upright. It was Bob. He answered "Yes; what do you want?" and then, seeing a visitor, sank back again and drew the lid over him. "Bob's got it a little bad tonight," said Mr. Allen, alluding to his asthma, and he pulled down the trap leading to the loft and left Bob to enjoy his sleep till morning.—*Philadelphia Record.*

How Many Stars We See.

In some remarkable mathematical observations by M. Hermite, concerning the number of stars, he shows that the total number visible to the naked eye of an observer of average visual power does not exceed 6,000, and of these the Southern Hemisphere contains somewhat the larger number. In order to see that number of stars the night must be moonless, the sky cloudless, and the atmosphere pure, and here the power of the unaided eye stops; an opera-glass will bring out 20,000, while a small telescope will bring out at least 150,000, and the most powerful telescopes yet constructed will show more than 100,000,000.

To Cremate a Church Mortgage.

A novel idea is to be carried into effect at Bethany Presbyterian Church. Twenty-second and Bainbridge streets, tomorrow evening, the time set for exercises celebrating the extinction of the mortgage on the church. A mock funeral service is to be held, and the mortgage is to be solemnly cremated, amid the thanksgiving of the congregation, after which the ashes are to be deposited in an urn prepared for the purpose. Mr. John Wanamaker will deliver the funeral oration, and a memorial poem by the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, pastor, will be recited in honor of the occasion.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Evils of the Fee System.

A waiter who has received a fee always shows his zeal, as he helps his benefactor to his overcoat, by reaching under it for the tail of the inside coat and yanking the latter downward with more or less unnecessary vigor. This process is sometimes disastrous, unless the coat is particularly well built. A lawyer who had been lunching at Delmonico's, and had submitted to this process, heard a ripping sound, and, on turning around, saw one of the caudal ornaments of his swallow-tail in the astonished waiter's hand.—*New York Sun.*

To Preserve and Whiten Linens use Pyle's Famous Pearline Washing Compound.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Madison and Peoria-sts.

Closing Out the West End Store.

"NEARING THE END."

ONLY ELEVEN DAYS
Left in which to embrace the
OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME.

Today we make our Final Call on
DRESS GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS.
Everything must go and at prices unheard of before.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for the Northwest During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24—1 a. m.—For Missouri, threatening weather and rain, warmer followed by colder in the northern portion, stationary temperature in the southern portion, light to fresh variable winds.

For Illinois, light rains, slightly warmer, light to fresh easterly winds becoming variable.

For Lower Michigan, Wisconsin, and Upper Michigan, fair weather, followed by light rain or snow, warmer followed by colder weather in Upper Michigan and Wisconsin, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

For Iowa, fair weather, followed by light rains, colder in the western portions, warmer, followed by colder in the eastern portion, light to fresh winds shifting to westerly.

For Nebraska, colder, fair weather, followed by light rain or snow, light to fresh winds, shifting to northwesterly.

For Colorado, slightly colder, fair weather, light to fresh variable winds, generally northerly.

For Minnesota, Eastern and Southwestern Dakota, fair weather, followed by slightly colder, and light local snows or rains, light to fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations mentioned, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Rain fall for 24 hours.
New York	30.16	36	S. E.	Clear	
Washington, D. C.	30.16	40	S. E.

WREN WILL GO TO JOLIET.

THE BOODLER STARTS FOR THE PENITENTIARY TODAY.

Sent Down at His Own Request — He Wanted Regular Employment on Account of His Health—His Case Will Go to the Supreme Court Just the Same—The Others Declare that They Will Fight It Out.

Daniel J. Wren, by his attorney, Alexander Sullivan, went before Judges Moran and Bailey of the Appellate Court yesterday morning and asked permission to go to Joliet. Mr. Sullivan represented that the health of his 350-pound client was being seriously affected by his close confinement in the County Jail, and that Dan thought he would be better off in a place where he would get more exercise; but wanted it distinctly understood that in going down and beginning to do time the big boodler should not be considered as waiving any of his rights in the writ of error to be taken to the Supreme Court. Upon these representations the court made the following order:

WHEREAS, It has been represented to the court by his counsel that Daniel J. Wren, one of the plaintiffs in error in the above entitled cause is in ill health, and because of his health prefers detention in the penitentiary at Joliet to detention in the County Jail pending the presentation of his intended writ of error to the Supreme Court in this cause, it is therefore

Ordered, That the order staying proceedings in the above cause until March 9, A. D. 1888, which order was made Feb. 16, A. D. 1888, be and the same is hereby so modified as to permit and direct *procedendo* to issue to the Criminal Court as to said Wren. It is further ordered that the modification of the order staying proceedings as to said Wren is made solely on said representation and without prejudice in the prosecution of his intended writ of error.

It was Dan's purpose to get off on the noon train yesterday, but it was found impossible to prepare the necessary papers and he will go down some time today. He said yesterday at the jail that the close confinement in which he had been kept since the Appellate Court had affirmed the decision of the lower court was killing him by inches (Dan could live many a year at that rate), and that he and his friends thought he would be better off at some regular employment in the penitentiary; and that in case the Supreme Court decided against him he would be so much time ahead on his sentence.

His wife passed the greater part of the day with him and both looked decidedly serious over the situation. Mr. Sullivan said that none of the others, so far as he knew, would follow Wren's example, although some of the fleshy men might go down if the Supreme Court refused to grant bail with the supersedeas, which will be asked March 6 at Ottawa. Ochs is one of these. The case would be taken to the Supreme Court just the same.

Among the officials at the Sheriff's office and the jail the opinion is that Dan has given up the fight and that the rest will follow. They think that the motion for a stay of proceedings was made for the purpose of giving them a few days in which to get ready to go to Joliet. According to the jail officials Dan's plea of failing health from close confinement is sheer nonsense. Ordinary prisoners—the men who steal a loaf of bread or a pair of shoes—get one and one-half hours a day for exercise, while the boodlers are let out of their cells from 9 to 11:30 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m., which gives them five and one-half hours a day for exercise. Their meals are taken to them from outside. The officials laugh when Dan's declining health is mentioned, and say he is just as well as ever. Laziness and too much to eat, they hint, are the sum of Dan's bodily ailments.

Wasserman was asked what his program was. "I will fight it out to the last," he replied; "and I will go to the penitentiary when I have to and not before. No; I won't go down even if the Supreme Court does not grant bail. I'll take my case to the last court, and if there's another higher than that I'll take it there. I must swore on the trial that he gave me money within three years and the statute of limitations is eighteen months. They lied when they said they ever paid me a dollar. I'll fight until I find out whether the statute of limitations means anything, and until I find whether an honest Judge can be found to enforce it."

Leyden said: "As long as there is justice in this country I will fight. I will not go to the penitentiary as long as I can fight."

Ochs said: "I will wait until I see whether the Supreme Court grants bail with the supersedeas. If it doesn't I may go to Joliet and begin serving my time while the court is considering the case."

Varnell said: "I won't go down till I have to."

Van Pelt said: "I'll be the last d—n man to go, and I'll fight as long as I can."

In the meantime old "Farmer" McClaughry is piling up time and credit marks at a rapid rate, and nothing happens he will meet the boys—with the exception of Daniel, whose better half is presumably responsible for his action—on their way as he comes out.

The necessary Appellate Court papers were made out yesterday afternoon, and Dan will go down this morning.

SIGNING COUNTY BONDS.

The County Clerk's Signature to Be Affixed by His Deputy.

E. R. Bliss, Henry C. Sense, and County Commissioners: I am unable to go home at present. Couldn't sign bonds if I was home. If you want my personal signature you will have to wait until I get in condition to sign them.

HENRY WULFF.

The above dispatch was received yesterday afternoon from Mount Clemens, Mich. and after consultation with several lawyers County-Treasurer Davis has satisfied himself that Wulff's Deputy County Clerk can sign the bonds. It was a serious question for a few minutes, as the bonds bear interest from March 1, and it was feared that if Wulff was not here to sign them in conjunction with Col. Davis and Mr. Senne the First National Bank might repudiate its $15,080.90 premium as a consideration for being allowed to take all the bonds. There is no fear of this, however, and the Deputy County Clerk will affix Wulff's signature. The County Clerk was taken with an attack of inflammatory rheumatism last week and was compelled to remain in bed. After a few days it was noticed that he was growing worse, and his physician ordered that he be taken to the Mount Clemens springs for treatment. Accordingly Monday night he was carried from his bed and placed on board a train.

Mr. Senne signed about one-half of the bonds yesterday, and as soon as he gets through Col. Davis will begin.

NOTES.

The Mayor and City Collector have decided that they will not issue a license to the saloon at the corner of West Madison street and Ashland avenue. It is within 351 feet of a church.

The wholesale liquor men yesterday proposed to the Mayor that they compromise by paying for the years 1886 and 1887 and the city would forego its claims for 1885. The Mayor agreed to this. Mr. Onahan says that those dealers who have paid for 1885 will be credited with that amount on their license for 1888.

Commissioner Blair's special committee appointed to investigate the County Clerk's office at the request of that official, owing to the publication of certain statements reflecting on the management of the same, tried to commence its work yesterday, but made little headway. Several reports were examined and many documents looked at, but when it had concluded work for the evening the members were unable to say that anything had been discovered. "The fact is," said Chairman Blair, "that we have no instructions to work under. We have the communication from Clerk Wulff asking that the management of his office be investigated, but that is very indefinit. There have been some charges published, but we have not even been furnished with a slip containing these charges. Besides, they are, I believe, very indefinit. Now, if any one will come forward and show us where we are to start in and just what we are expected to look into I assure you we will be only too glad to receive the information. But this thing of going around aimlesly and looking at records seems much to me like turing a hog loose in a field. It will 'root up' considerable ground, but what does it accomplish?" The committee will try its hand again, and hopes to succeed in accomplishing more.

How to Reduce Your Expenses.

You can do it easily, and you will not have to deprive yourself of a single comfort; on the contrary, you will enjoy life more than ever. How can you accomplish this result? Easily—cut down your doctor's bills. When you lose your appetite, and become bilious and constipated, and therefore low-spirited, don't rush off to the family physician for a prescription, or, on the other hand, wait until you are sick abed before doing anything at all, but just go to the druggist's and for twenty-five cents get a supply of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Take them as directed, and, our word for it, your unpleasant symptoms will disappear as if by magic; you will have no big doctor's bill to pay, and everybody interested (except the doctor) will feel happy.

$500 WILL PAY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

THE PROPRIETORS OF Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH WHICH THEY CANNOT CURE.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS. The Only Guaranteed Cure

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZENA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated *Ozœna*.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face: in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

IT LEADS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozœna, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozœna. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference regarding business, loss of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages, condition of the eyes inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, *spiculæ* of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of repelling animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are scrofulous taints of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, self-abuse, adversity, grief, want of sleep, syphilitic taints of the system, which may have been contracted unknowingly, or may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or even cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise unhealthy condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous banknote which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root*. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause*. The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitic taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. A blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner *it is permanent*. The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; two half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete pamphlet Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address,

World's Dispensary Medical Association, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute,
No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets

SIZE OF PELLETS.

The Original LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

PURELY VEGETABLE! PERFECTLY HARMLESS!

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SMALLEST, CHEAPEST, EASIEST TO TAKE!

Beware of Imitations, which contain Poisonous Minerals. Always ask for Dr. Pierce's Pellets, which are little Sugar-coated Pills, or Anti-bilious Granules. ONE PELLET A DOSE.

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in their composition, Dr. Pierce's Pellets operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a gentle laxative, alterative, or active purgative, these little Pellets, give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of **Dr. Pierce's Pellets.** In explanation of their remedial power over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influence. **25 cents a vial;** by druggists.

Manufactured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LADIES!

Do your own dyeing at home with PEERLESS DYES. They will dye anything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c a package—40 colors. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages, or for Fastness of Colors, or non-fading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For sale by C. B. Wilson, Druggist, 183 West Madison, cor. Hoyne; Max Behrens, Pharmacist and Chemist, 572 W. Madison-st.; John P. Lea, Apothecary, 200 S. Halsted-st.; Edward Long, Druggist and Pharmacist, 338 Blue Island-av., cor. 18th-st.; M. Wenneberg Apothecary, 249 N. Wells-st., cor. Chicago-av.; Louis Lehman Prescription Druggist 240 State-st., Chicago.

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And so must the Bunion if sufferers continue to use MEAD'S CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS now so popular and highly prized for the prompt relief and cure of those aggravating foot troubles. Sold by druggists everywhere. 25c.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark.

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
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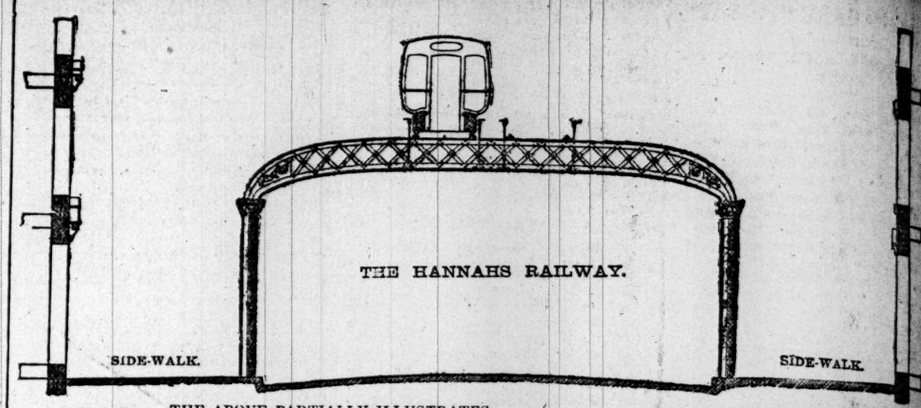
We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.



THE ABOVE PARTIALLY ILLUSTRATES

THE HANNAHS RAILWAY

which the Chicago and Cook County Passenger Railway Company proposes to place on the streets shown on the map—to-wit: Clark-st. from Fullerton-av. to Twenty-second-st. as a trunk line, and Twenty-second, and Van Buren, and Lake-sts., and Milwaukee-av. as lateral lines. As the routes are arranged passengers can reach all Divisions of the city—that is, from Lawndale or Garfield Park to Lake View—for one fare.

The officers of this Company are Louis Wahl President, J. M. Hannahs Vice-President, and C. Wahl, C. B. Farwell, P. E. Studebaker, W. W. Kimball, W. P. Rend, and Cyrus Bentley Directors. Among the stockholders are S. D. Kimbark, D. V. Purington, B. Gradle, H. M. Hooker, Philip Kussel, C. Kussel, L. L. Bond, W. B. Gates, and M. L. Barrett, and others not to be named at present.

The claims of this Company for popular favor and the inducements to sign our petitions are as follows: The HANNAHS RAILWAY is an Elevated Street-Car System, designed for local city passenger transit, taking the place of the slow-going and obstructing horse and cable cars. While such an Elevated Railway as the one in New York would ruin any street in Chicago, the HANNAHS RAILWAY is compact and yet so open that it will hardly cast a shadow. Its foundations will be of brick, laid in cement, the same as in New York, and the columns will be of the same strength as in New York. So far it has the same strength for its single car service as in New York for heavy trains. The weight and strength of the girders is a mere matter of mathematical calculation on which no mistake can be made.

A single car will pass every half minute, stopping at every second street intersection, instead of trains every ten minutes. The motive power being electric, there will be no noise, cinders, or gas. The cars will have electric lights and the streets on the line can be lighted from the same plant. The transverse girders being arched will be pleasing to the eye. The columns instead of being unsightly will be ornamental, and in every manner the structure, together with its platforms and stairs and its cars, will be made agreeable to the eye.

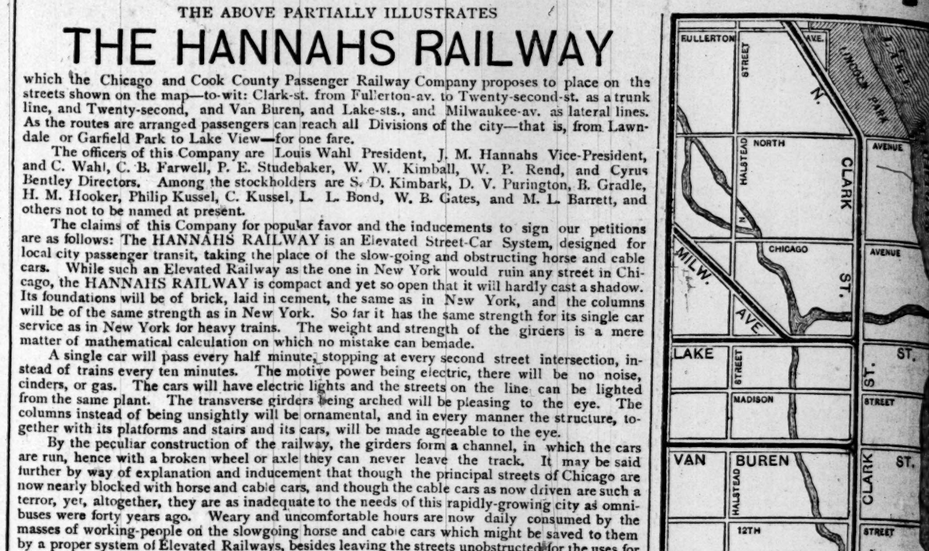
By the peculiar construction of the railway, the girders form a channel, in which the cars are run, hence with a broken wheel or axle they can never leave the track. It may be said further by way of explanation and inducement that though the principal streets of Chicago are now nearly blocked with horse and cable cars, and though the cable cars as now driven are such a terror, yet, altogether, they are as inadequate to the needs of this rapidly-growing city as omnibuses were forty years ago. Weary and uncomfortable hours are now daily consumed by the masses of working-people on the slowgoing horse and cable cars which might be saved to them by a proper system of Elevated Railways, besides leaving the streets unobstructed for the uses for which they were intended. If cable-cars make any increase of speed over that of horse-cars it is only accomplished by a disregard of the rights and safety of all other vehicles, and of pedestrians at street crossings. It will be discovered that the cable in narrow streets will drive off all other traffic. The HANNAHS RAILWAY will be found far less objectionable in every respect, and in any street, than a horse-railway. It will be noiseless, sightly, convenient of access, free from dust and smoke, perfectly safe, and speedy.

Property-holders have already signed for more than one-half of the required frontage on some of the streets named and the Company are pushing the canvass with a full assurance of success. The Company will also be bound to reduce fares whenever dividends shall exceed ten per cent of the cost after providing for the indebtedness of the company and for repairs to structure and renewing equipment. This reduction, however, to be in lieu of any other than ordinary taxation, and if so it will undoubtedly reduce fares to three cents.

And, now, as the people of Chicago are demanding improved means of transit, here is offered the beginning of a system to which other lateral streets can be added, and all can be extended until the whole city is embraced in one harmonious and complete system which will fully accommodate all, and consequently which every inhabitant of Chicago is interested in promoting.

The Company will present an ordinance for the first street obtained without waiting for the others.

Circulars more fully illustrated and with full information can be had at the office, 238 Randolph-st.



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S. S. Ems, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1 p. m.
S. S. Elder, Saturday, Feb. 25, 9 p. m.
S. S. Saale, Wednesday, Feb. 29, 7 a. m.
S. S. Fulda, Saturday, March 3, 9:30 a. m.
S. S. Trave, Wednesday, March 7, 1:30 p. m.
S. S. Elbe, Saturday, March 10, 3 p. m.
Safety, speed, comfort, unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards to London, according to location. Second cabin, $55 a berth. Steerage at low rates. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Chicago. General Western Agents.

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Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

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For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	‖12.00 m	‖ 5.30 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	‖ 7.30 pm ‖10.30 pm	‖ 8.00 am ‖ 6.50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, & Marshalltown	* 8.30 am ‖12.00 m ‖ 7.30 pm ‖10.30 pm	* 6.10 pm ‖ 2.15 pm ‖ 8.00 am ‖ 6.50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	‖ 7.30 pm	‖ 8.00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	‖ 5.00 pm ‖10.35 pm	‖ 9.35 am ‖ 7.00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	‖ 9.00 am ‖ 5.30 pm * 8.00 am	‖ 6.50 pm ‖ 2.30 pm * 4.00 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X8.30 am *11.30 am ‖ 3.00 pm ‖ 5.00 pm ‖ 7.30 pm ‖ 9.10 pm	X1.45 pm * 1.50 pm ‖ 7.00 pm *10.30 am ‖ 9.30 pm ‖ 6.50 am
Madison and Waukesha via Milwaukee	* 8.00 am *11.30 am ‖ 3.00 pm	*10.30 am * 1.50 pm * 7.00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11.30 am ‖ 9.05 pm ‖ 5.00 pm	* 1.50 pm ‖ 6.30 am ‖ 2.00 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‖ 5.00 pm	‖ 9.35 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	‖ 9.05 pm	‖ 6.30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11.30 am	* 1.50 pm
Ashland, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	‖ 5.00 pm	‖ 9.35 am
Wood, Appleton and Wausau	‖ 9.05 pm	‖ 6.30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	‖10.30 pm	‖ 6.50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9.20 am * 4.45 pm ‖10.15 am ‖ 4.15 pm	* 4.30 pm *10.25 am * 2.40 pm ‖ 1.15 pm
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*11.30 pm	*11.25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	‖ 9.00 am	‖ 6.30 pm

‖ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. † Daily except Saturday. ‡ Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.

Burlington Route C.B. & Q.R.R.

For tickets and sleeping-car accommodations apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station, on Canal, corner of Adams-st.

The only line running daily through sleepers from Chicago to Denver, Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. Free reclining-chair cars to St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, and Concordia.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator & La Crosse	† 8.45 am	† 6.50 pm
Rockford and Freeport City	*11.00 am	* 2.55 pm
Council Bluffs and Neb. points	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison	*12.01 pm	* 2.00 pm
Omaha, Lincoln & Denver	* 1.00 pm	* 8.00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 4.50 pm	* 9.35 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4.55 pm	†10.35 am
Streator and Mendota	* 4.55 pm	*10.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, & Denver	* 5.30 pm	* 9.05 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Topeka	* 5.35 pm	* 9.45 am
Mendota and Galesburg	† 9.45 pm	† 2.30 pm
Sioux City	‖10.00 pm	† 6.35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*10.30 pm	* 6.55 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison	*10.30 pm	* 6.20 am

‖ Daily. * Daily except Sunday. ‡ Daily except Saturday. † Except Sunday. ‖ Except Monday.

The 11.00 a. m and 10.00 p. m. trains leave from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

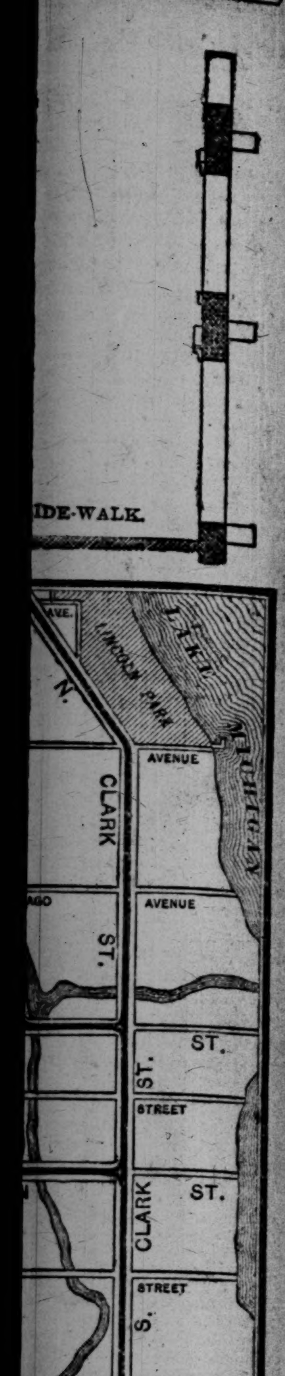
	Leave.	Arrive.
Oskaloosa Express	† 8 00 am	† 7.25 pm
Council Bluffs Express	‖12.00 pm	‖ 2.45 pm
Council Bluffs Night Express	*12 01 pm	* 2.45 pm
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	*12.05 pm	* 2.45 pm
Peoria Express	*12.05 pm	† 2.45 am
Kansas City and Leavenworth Limited Express	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
St. Joseph & Atchison Lim. Ex	* 5.00 pm	*10.45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5.05 pm	†10.00 am
Council Bluffs Limited Express	* 7.30 pm	* 8.00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10.30 pm	* 6.50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‖11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10 30 pm	o6.50 am
Peoria Night Express	‖11.00 pm	¶6.25 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Night Ex	‖10.30 pm	¶6.50 am

*Daily. ‖Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8.00 am ‖ 7.30 pm	*10.30 pm ‖ 9.30 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and West	‖10.30 pm	‖ 7.00 am
Milwaukee and Madison	‖11.30 am ‖ 3.00 pm	‖ 7.00 pm ‖ 1.15 pm
Milwaukee	‖ 5.00 pm	*10.30 am
Cedar Rapids, Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota	*11.30 am ‖10.40 pm	* 2.30 pm ‖ 6.50 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco Fast Express	‖ 7.30 pm	‖ 8.00 am
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	‖10.40 pm	‖ 6.50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖



...med and the Company are ... dividends shall exceed ten ...quipment. This reduction, ... of a system to which other ...ete system which will fully

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS— ...Y REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. ‡Monday ex-

EASTERN. (Continued.)

...ylvania Lines. ...R. R.—P., Ft. W. and C. ...n Passenger Station, cor. Canal ...65 Clark-st., at the Grand Pa... ...e Palmer House, Chicago.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...t Sundays)..	8.30 am	6.35 pm
...	8.30 pm	6.55 am
...Sundays)..	8.30 am	6.45 pm
...	3.15 pm	9.30 pm
...aily)..	5.00 pm	9.00 am
...aily)..	11.30 pm	7.00 am

...Atlantic Railway. ...th Clark-st., Dearborn Station, ...rth-av., Palmer House, and

	Leave.	Arrive.
...xpress......	† 7.45 pm	† 9.00 am
...	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm
...	† 3.10 pm	† 9.00 am
...mbus......	* 7.45 am	* 6.10 pm
...	* 6.10 am	*11.40 am
...dation......	* 4.20 pm	* 7.05 pm
...	† 3.10 pm	† 9.30 pm
...nday.		

...and Trunk Railway. ...v. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, ...lmer House, and Grand Pacific

	Leave.	Arrive.
...nger......	* 9.05 am	*12.40 pm
...	§ 3.25 pm	§ 6.25 pm
...ress......	* 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am
...dation......	* 4.25 pm	* 9.43 am
...Mt. ...	§12.00 m	§ 3.35 pm
...Lawn Ac...	§ 5.30 pm	§ 6.40 am
...	* 6.25 pm	* 7.35 am
...nday only)..	1.15 pm	10.00 am
...	§ 8.15 pm	§ 8.10 am

...nday. Central Standard Time.

...alls Short Line. ...arrive at Wabash Depot, Dear... ...ot offices, 108 and 232 Clark-st., ...d Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...New York,	3.00 pm	10.15 pm
...New York,	9.05 pm	7.10 am

..."—New York, Chicago & ...uis Railway. ...d arrive at Union Depot, Van ...ll trains daily ex. Sunday): ...m. Central Standard Time. ...m. Central Standard Time. ...ion call on or address N. A. ...al Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or ...Agent, Passenger Department.

...Paine's ...ery ...ompound ...Nervous ...Debilitated ...Aged ...Prostration, Nervous Head... ...ralgia, Nervous Weakness, ...nd Liver Diseases, and all ...of the Kidneys. ...TONIC, It Strengthens ...RATIVE, It Purifies and ...TIVE, It acts mildly, but ...IC, It Regulates the Kid... ...r Diseases. ...rofessional and business men. ...druggists. Send for circulars. ...SON & CO., Proprietors, ...NGTON, VT.

...OLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. Warranted absolutely pure ...a, from which the excess of ...has been removed. It has three ...the strength of Cocoa mixed ...Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, ...therefore far more economi... ...costing less than one cent a ...It is delicious, nourishing, ...ngthening, easily digested, and ...rably adapted for invalids as ...as for persons in health. ...d by Grocers everywhere. ...CO., Dorchester, Mass.

...RINGS, N. C. ...ter Climate and Resort. ...BATHS IN AMERICA. ...n Marble Pools and Porcelain ...urative powers or as a luxury. ...N PARK HOTEL. ...ar. Table and every comfort. ...Hotel. A. C. JUDD, Manager.

...KRANZ'S CANDIES Con... ...ains a full pound of Fresh Pure ...Candies. Try them. Confec... ...ioners' Sugar for Cake Frosti... ...JNO. KRANZ, ...80 State-st.

JACKSON'S MARE "POLLY."

THE NOTORIOUS HORSE SHARK IN COURT.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck, His Latest Victims, Described How They Were Hoodwinked by Jackson and How He Wept Real Tears at Parting with the Mare for $300—The Guarantee the Buyers Received—What Ailed the Mare.

Harry Jackson shed bitter, scalding tears when he sold his sister's horse. Harry Jackson is a horse shark with a reputation almost National, and his great weeping act was related to Justice Smith yesterday afternoon by Mrs. George W. Beck, his latest victim. Mrs. Beck wanted a horse—a gentle, lovable, confiding animal warranted sound in every respect, and a proper playmate for the children. She was delighted when she read the following advertisement in an afternoon paper:

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HAMBLETONIAN bay mare, Polly, 7 years old, rangy and powerfully built, and warranted to trot in 2:35; without fault, spot, or blemish of any kind; prefer to sell her to parties who will give her a good home; she has a splendid pedigree, which I have. Apply to MRS. DENT, at residence, 3127 State-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck's experiences with this charming animal and Mr. Harry Jackson were fully related in Justice Smith's court yesterday afternoon. W. J. Forrest appeared for Jackson and Lawyer C. Thornton attended to the prosecution. The testimony brought out the following story: Mrs. Beck called her husband's attention to the advertisement Feb. 5, and the following day Mr. Beck called at the residence of "Mrs. Dent." Harry Jackson came to the door and in the conversation that followed said he was the brother of Mrs. Dent, who had the mare for sale. Jackson said the mare was a great pet, a member of the family, in fact, and it would almost break his sister's heart to sell her. He would not sell her to a horseman under any circumstances, and questioned Beck closely to determine whether he was a horrid horseman in disguise. Before the negotiations were over Jackson was fully satisfied on that point. Beck assured him that he knew nothing about a horse, and unquestionably told the truth. Jackson explained that he was a gentleman of wealth and culture. The horse was a paragon of virtues. A visit was made to the stable and the immaculate piece of horseflesh displayed before the admiring eyes of Mr. Beck. Mr. B. was delighted, and said that his wife would call the next day. Mrs. Beck called and was delighted. Jackson produced a pedigree containing the names of all the horses whose fame has been emblazoned on the pages of history. According to this wonderful document the last price paid for the horse was $975. On this visit Mrs. Beck was accompanied by Mr. S. H. Campbell, who was supposed to know a little something about horses. He choked the mare to hear her cough, and expressed the opinion that it was a fine animal. Jackson lifted the blanket and displayed the right side of the mare. A bargain was made on the spot, $300 being agreed upon, Mrs. Beck paying $5 down and promising to call the next day.

In company with her husband and a roll of bills containing $300 Mrs. Beck met Harry Jackson at his home Feb. 8. The subsequent proceedings are a little mixed. Mr. and Mrs. Beck claim that Jackson produced and read a guarantee stipulating all that was claimed in the advertisement. He then placed it in a drawer, the money was paid over, and Jackson then produced a paper which Beck supposed to be the same guarantee. There were two copies, one reading "sold," which was signed by Jackson, while the other read "bought," and was signed by Mrs. and Mr. Beck. Mr. Beck signed for himself and wife without reading the document. The happy purchasers then went to Bollan's carriage-factory and confided their purchase to that gentleman, who promptly expressed the opinion that they had been swindled. Mrs. Beck produced the guarantee, and was astounded to read the following:

CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1888.—I, Henry Jackson, have this day sold and delivered to Mrs. George W. Beck one dark bay mare as she now stands, with the exception that I warrant her free from all incumbrance. And she is kind to handle in and out of the stable or any other place. And I warrant that she will trot in 2:35 when in condition. She feeds good and takes her rest well. And I promise, if the purchaser is in anyway dissatisfied with the purchase any time within thirty days, I will buy her back.

And I, Mrs. George W. Beck, in consideration of this written warranty alone, and not upon any verbal or other representations, pay to Henry Jackson the sum of $300.

Received payment in full. MR. H. JACKSON.

They immediately returned to Mr. Jackson and demanded the original guarantee. That worthy laughed and said: "I've got your money; what are you going to do about it?" Jackson's stable-boy delivered the horse and Mr. Beck spent the following day in an unsuccessful effort to drive the 2:35 steed. Mr. Beck did not know much about horses and reasoned that the fact of his being unable to drive the horse was no proof that an expert would not have better luck. He tried several and they related their experience yesterday.

Mr. Talbot, No. 331 Sixty-second street, was sworn. Thought he knew something about horses; had had twenty-five years' experience with them and was well posted.

"Anything the matter with this mare?" asked Lawyer Thornton.

Talbot smiled. He smiled several times in succession. "Wall, I should say there was," said the horse expert, who went on to explain that the left hip was down four inches, which made the horse go with a hop, skip, and a jump. Both hind legs were "hop-jointed." Both hind legs were equipped with "blood spavins." The right fetlock was "knuckled." The witness said the horse was not worth a cent, in fact, he never saw a worse horse in his life.

William Taylor, also a horse man, thought Mr. Beck didn't get much of a bargain.

"What was the matter with her?" asked Mr. Forrest.

"She 'ad a pair o' jacks."

"What?"

"A pair o' jacks—blood spavins, you know."

"O! Did you hitch her in a buggy?"

"No."

"In a wagon?"

"No."

"Sleigh?"

"No."

"Then you just walked behind her and held the lines while another man led her?"

"No."

"Then for Heaven's sake what did you do?"

"I'itched 'er to a cart as any sensible man would know ort to be done to try a horse."

Mr Forrest fell back breathless. H. Venderhoff and George Neagle gave similar testimony. Lawyer Forrest said he would give $100 for the horse in open court. "Put up your money," said Thornton; "you are making a bluff." Mrs. Beck gave the same testimony as that related by her husband. She told of how Jackson cried just before the money was paid over, and said that she had been crying ever since. The case will be concluded Saturday afternoon. Jackson's defense will be that he was not seen or asked to refund the money until he was arrested. He is held under $1,000 bonds.

Young Hamilton Kills an Indian.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 23.—James L. Hamilton is not dead as reported. While returning on horseback late at night to El Oro he overtook a party of four Indians. One of the latter threw his hat at the horse, causing it to shy, and on Hamilton's addressing some words of remonstrance to him, another of the Indians threw a stone at Hamilton, striking him on the head. Hamilton fell from his horse, and the Indians immediately rushed on him. He succeeded, however, in drawing his knife and stabbed the foremost of his assailants. The others at once took to flight. Hamilton returned and gave himself up to the authorities. The wounded man died in a few hours. Young Hamilton belongs to one of the leading families of Syracuse, N. Y. He is about 25 years of age, a crack shot, and a good swordsman. He has been superintendent of the gold mines at El Oro.

Rivalry to a Good Purpose.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Will J. McConnell, the temperance lecturer, gave a pay lecture this evening and donated the proceeds to the Mount Vernon sufferers. The saloon men, aroused by this, then contributed a purse of about $100.

Like a Circuit of Electric Wires.

The human sensorium resembles a circuit of electric wires, the various sets of nerves forming links in the circle of continuity. When digestion grows weak the epigastric nerve suffers, and the whole system is affected. Reinforce it with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and the nervous organism grows tranquil and reposeful. Fever and ague, constipation, kidney troubles, and liver complaints retreat before this remedy.

PATENTS.

PATENTS OBTAINED AND PATENT LITIGATION attended to. Inventors and patentees will find it to their advantage to address or call on E. J. HILL & SON, Room 10, 128 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—LADIES OR GENTS—POCKET SIDE line; big profit; sells to all. 376 West Randolph-st., basement.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-first-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—Albert J. Kettering, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 3552—R. C. Nehls, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Augusta Reichel, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & B. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-NINTH-ST., 404, Near Indiana-av.—Chas. S. Sturges, Druggist.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor. Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 1558, cor. Sixteenth-st.—Schmidt & Fischer, Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

ASHLAND-AV., South, 806, near Eighteenth-st.—G. G. Shauer, Druggist.
BLUE ISLAND-AV., 378, southwest cor. Centre—John R. Shean, Pharmacist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—Helmich's Pharmacy.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaefer.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 849—Ignatz Lange, Druggist.
JACKSON-ST., West, 660, cor. Ogden-av.—F. A. Lyneman, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180—H. F. Baur, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 384, corner Centre-av.—Geo. Umsted, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Co.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Fred. A. Thayer, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J True, Druggist.
MADISON-St., West, 1049—B. MacDonald, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Drug-
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, } gist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581—Fred D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
WESTERN-AV., 175, corner Adams-st.—Charles E. Matthews & Bro., Druggists.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO-AV., East, 80, corner Townsend-st.—R. Hanke, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 271—White Bros., Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, corner of Division—Feldkamp & Hallberg, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
WELLS-ST., 315, corner of Oak—H. L. Ohlendorf, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-seventh-st. and Jefferson-av.—La Brett & Field, Druggists.
HYDE PARK—Cor. Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.—F. W. Deutsch, Newsdealer.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—A. P. Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversey-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 19—POCKETbook containing money and valuable papers, between Division and Eugenie-sts.; finder will please return to 240 Hudson-av., first floor, and receive liberal reward.

LOST—SMALL BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; COLLAR with name Walter on it; reward and no questions asked. 2128 Michigan-av.

POCKETBOOK LOST—ON CORNER WASHINGton and Clark-sts., going east, about 4 o'clock, 23d inst., containing money and valuable papers no use to anybody. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to SAM SEELEMAN, 287 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN OF experience and with the best of references as bookkeeper, cashier, etc., or other office work. Address K 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man as office assistant; fine penman. Good references. K 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as bookkeeper or office work. City references. Address K 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF 29 desires to learn office work; salary no object. K 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS COLlector and bookkeeper; 3 years' experience in Chicago. K 64, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF good address as salesman, inside or out. References. K 42, Tribune office.

BOYS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY AGED 15 years; has had office experience and is a good penman. Address K 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD BOY OF 17 TO do chores and be generally useful in a private house. K 86, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANICAL ENgineer; first-class draughtsman. Best references of this city. Address H 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGINEER OF several years' experience. Good references. Address C. T. LIGHTHOLL, 170 Lewis-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; HAS had 23 years' experience in marine and stationary engines; can do repairing and steam-fitting; can furnish certificate of previous service; am an old soldier. Address K 62, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN AS coachman. Good city references. K 57, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINTENDENT of a woolen mill, by man that has been overseer for 30 years in some of the best mills in New England and the West. Address J. H. K., Box 473, Marysville, Cal.

SITUATION WANTED—POSITION OF SOME kind in first-class house, by young man; age 27, sober and industrious; good references. Address H 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR FOR some large house. K 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NIGHT OR DAY watchman; good references from the last place. Address J. C., 2847 Farrell-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, WELL EDucated German, 24 years old, strong and healthy, 3 years in Chicago, wants to learn some business. Best of city references. K 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO DO office work; corresponds in German, French, Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian; understands typewriting. Address K 38, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY STENOGRApher and typewriter, with best of references, in some respectable office. Address A. W., 75 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer. Reference from last employer. Salary moderate. K 65, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family. First-class references given. Address K 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—544 LA SALLE-AV.—AS waitress or chambermaid and waitress; present employers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL only a few months in the country in American family; good treatment and opportunity to learn are more object than wages. Address 96 Evergreen-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework. Call for two days at 2956 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT SWEDE girl as chambermaid or general housework; none but respectable people need call. 2407 Sheffield-av., side door.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL AS seamstress or to do general housework. Good references. Address 52 Twenty-fourth-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPer: has had experience. Address K 83, Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ON THE NORTH AND South Sides, for private family, trained, reliable domestics that can furnish verbal references. MISS W. C. CARPENTER, 1551 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR RETAIL FURNIture department; also salesmen for wholesale upholstery goods department. To expedite an engagement applicants will please state explicitly what their experience has been, their age, nationality, salary expected, and name references. Address K 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN WITH WIDE acquaintance with city and suburban retail grocery trade to sell a line of starch on salary or commission. Liberal arrangement with right man. Address, with particulars, K 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL OUR MANUfactured line of boots and shoes to the retail trade in Colorado and Northern New Mexico, commencing fall trip about April 10; terms, 5 per cent commission; only experienced traveling shoe salesmen need apply. Address, forwarding recommendations and stating age, J. W. BRIGHAM & CO., Box 2409, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS STOVE SALESMAN for city. Address K 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN VISITING DRY goods and shoe trade, for a big selling side line. Address P.-O. Box 425.

TRADES.

WANTED—A CUSTOM CUTTER, A GOOD PRACtical man, one who has cut on outside orders and who can cut a good garment. Write me, stating age, salary wanted, also references, as no one without first-class reference need answer.
ARTHUR GARLAND, Drawer 26, Howell, Mich.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GALVANIZED iron cutter and one who can estimate and take off work from plans to go into one of the larger towns in Illinois. Steady work to the right party. Address or call in person Sunday morning, Feb. 26, between 9 and 12 o'clock, CORNICE, at Windsor Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER TO TAKE the mechanical management of a newspaper, job, and general publishing business, owned by an incorporated company; must be able to estimate on work and buy $1,000 worth of stock in the institution; salary $22 per week. B 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENGRAVER ON SEALS AND badges or a steel stamp and stencil cutter willing to go to a Western capital; steady employment; married preferred. Address, stating experience and wages. D 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—SUPERINTENDENT FOR PRINTing office doing largely commercial small work; must be generally versed in bidding and willing to go to a Western capital; right party could purchase interest; a splendid chance. Address, stating experience. D 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CARPET UPHOLSTERER. GIVE references and salary required. NORTH ORRISON & CO., Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT and reliable pressman to take charge of pressroom running ten presses; married man preferred. Address HARRISON & SMITH, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COATMAKER. REID, 111 Adams-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN CLEAR $60 per week with our goods easier than $60 per month in other business: we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 samples free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill M'f'g Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ART CANVASSERS—A FIRST-class, reliable canvasser wanted for the finest set of Remarque Artist Proof Etchings ever offered by subscription. It will pay men of experience in art canvassing to look into this. F. P. KAISER, publisher, at Palmer House Friday and Saturday.

WANTED—AT CENTRAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 42 West Monroe-st., experienced man who understands general work in wash-room.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN TO INTROduce a new article to families or stores in Chicago; big commission; $5 to $10 easily made in a day. Address J. M., 1519 Bremen-av., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house a young man 18 to 20 years of age to work in stock. Apply, with references, to PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER CO.

WANTED—MAN WITH $300 OR $500, AMBITIOUS to make money honestly and fast; reference. Apply from 1 to 5 p. m. at 226 La Salle-st., Room 27. JANES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN HAVING $500 TO $1,000 to invest can secure a position with a thoroughly responsible company, to have permanent charge of a department, collections, etc., with a salary of $75 monthly and share of profits. Address K 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES, MUST speak English and German, for saleslady and cashier. Come recommended. K 97, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF ADvertising and general business; one having $1,000 can have steady employment; good security and interest, and fair wages. Address G 13, Tribune.

NURSES.

WANTED—NURSE FOR BABY AND ASSIST with sewing; also girl for general housework. References required. 34 Groveland Park.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girl. Call all the week at employment office 426 Milwaukee-av. MRS. GREISIG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY OF GOOD PERSONAL appearance, in dental office; no experience required. Apply at elevator, 240 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos,
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos,
ADAM SCHAAF Upright Pianos.
Are warranted for seven years. Prices low; terms to suit buyers.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

AT W. W. KIMBALL CO.'S, State and Jackson-sts.: HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL PIANOS, AND KIMBALL ORGANS. Cash or time payments; new pianos to rent. Old instruments taken in exchange. ALSO A few second-hand pianos of standard makes, such as Hallet & Davis, Chickering, Knabe, Hazelton, and Emerson at SPECIAL BARGAINS on time.

AT LOWEST PRICES AND EASY TERMS SHONINGER PIANOS. INSTRUMENTS FOR RENT OR EXCHANGED. B. SHONINGER CO., 215 STATE-ST.

FOR SALE—$30 BUYS A DUE BILL ON A REliable music house for a new upright piano. Address K 95, Tribune office.

KNABE PIANOS. SOLD ONLY AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison. Favorable prices and terms. Old pianos taken.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS REGARDless of prices previous to moving March 1 to 148 State-st. The Sterling Co., 179-181 Wabash-av.

$4 AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—NEW UPright pianos; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$200. $225, $250 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, 7⅓-octave; tone and durability fully guaranteed; easy payments; old pianos taken in exchange. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

$200 BUYS ELEGANT 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT piano warranted for seven years; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

9 31ST-ST., NEAR ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION—Pleasant-furnished front room with board.

62 EIGHTEENTH-ST.—DESIRABLE FURnished suite of rooms; excellent table; home comforts.

219 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, SINGLE AND double rooms, with board; also table board given.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT WARM DOUble and single rooms, with board.

1726 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FRONT ALCOVES, with board.

2957 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—TO RENT—FURnished room with or without board.

ON SOUTH SIDE—OVERLOOKS THE LAKE, clean and pleasant; easy of access; large room for two young men or two ladies for $11 per week; one large room for couple at $12 and one single room at $6. K 67, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

31 PINE-ST.—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, ALSO back parlor; conveniences; good board.

90 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms with best board; moderate price.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ROOM with board; also small room.

359 EAST OHIO-ST.—SINGLE ROOM AND board; also day-board.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE, BY A MIDDLE-AGED lady, with a plain, small private family, at moderate price. Address K 47, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS: furniture of private residences purchased. Call on or address F. S. W., 83 East Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF elegant flat on Michigan-av., ten minutes walk from the Hotel Richelieu; everything fitted up in modern style; steam heat, etc. Parties wishing a fine home in the heart of the city and away from the business centre will find this just what they want. Address K 40, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN IN MODERATE circumstances desires the acquaintance of a young widow socially inclined. K 70, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

FOR SALE—$1,800—BOARD MEMBERSHIP IF taken today; will act promptly. K 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK; MUST SPEAK German. 573 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 YEARS of age for entry clerk; must be quick and plain writer. Address, with references K 45, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHERS.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND LADY stenographer and caligraph operator. Apply Room 43, 214 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERT STENOGRAPHER WHO has had some experience in legal work and who is also a good penman; rapidity with correctness desirable. Address K 95, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—RELIABLE OFFICE BOY. REFERences required. Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY. MUST HAVE REFerences and write good hand. Apply before 9. MERCHANT & CO., 202 Lake-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RELIABLE OFFICE AND errand boy residing with parents, who can furnish good references. Address K 80, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN WITH city references. Address K 73, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
TO CAPITALISTS.
DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
An office building on Washington-st.; price $172,000.
A double store on Wabash-av.; price $165,000.
Store on Van Buren-st., east of State-st.; 90 feet front; price $150,000.
Store on Madison-st.; price $60,000.
Store on Dearborn-st.; price $86,000.
Store on Michigan-av.; price $30,000.
Flat building on La Salle-av., fine corner; price $50,000.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.—We have a great variety, as well in prices as in area and location, and offer some special bargains; would build to suit responsible tenants and lease for a long term at fair rents. All persons seeking desirable sites, whether centrally located or remote, with or without railroad facilities or dock front, are invited to consult with us. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—I HAVE A number of pieces of land suitable for all kinds of manufacturers near the Deering Reaper Works in the northwestern part of the city; connection with two lines of railroads; part of this property is on the river and well docked; maps can be seen at my office, Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st. C. W. FULLERTON.

FOR SALE—JUST ISSUED, OUR NEW CATAlogue of real estate for sale; mailed free on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 99-YEARS' BUSINESS leasehold; one tenant; pays 9 per cent net, and will pay 12 per cent; central location. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—LARGE corner and buildings.
State-st.—2 large corner lots; bargains.
Thirty-first-st.—Large business block and corner lot.
Wabash-av.—Large double store; $100,000.
West Madison-st., near Halsted—Fine block; $55,000.
South Halsted-st.—Corner lot, cheap; $7,500.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—A fine 3-story and cellar modern house; pressed-brick and brown-stone front; 10 rooms; handsomely finished in hardwoods; $13,000; a bargain. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—100 FT. WIDE NEAR 40th-st.: new house, modern finish and conveniences, parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on parlor floor. Will be shown on application to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—LOT 62X182 FEET—WOULD SELL 20 feet or more; $180 per foot; Wabash-av., near 25th-st. LISTER, Room 44, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—LAKE FRONT, 50 or 150 feet; will sell on easy terms or lease for 99 years.
Michigan av.—Fine brown stone house, cheap; $21,000.
Prairie-av.—Large stone front house, large rooms, steam heat; d.-r. main floor; will sell on long time and take part pay in smaller house or vacant lots.
Indiana-av.—Choice modern house, well located.
Small modern house, 9 rooms, new; $10,000.
FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON OAKWOOD-BOULEvard, 173 feet deep to 20-foot alley, fronting south, 200 feet east of the Grand-boulevard; price $15,000, one-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, at 6 per cent interest. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH BROWN-STONE FRONT, South Side, near Twenty-second-st.; dining-room on parlor floor; $14,000; lot 200 feet deep; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT—The owner of a stone-front house of ten rooms and lot 163 ft. deep, is in need of money and will sacrifice house and lot to party who will pay $4,000 cash and assume the $4,500 mortgage, the property being valued at $11,000. Please address H 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW SOUTH SIDE 2-STORY AND cellar brick houses, modern, boulevards, steam and cable cars, $4,600. HAMILTON, 4235 St. Lawrence-av., or 95 Clark-st., R. 13.

FOR SALE—31ST-ST., N. W. COR. LOWE-AV., 124x124, alley on side and rear, elegant business property; low price. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$9,500—VERNON-AV., NEAR 34TH-st., elegant 3-story and cellar stone-front house, nicely finished. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—BEST CORNER ON THE SOUTH Side to erect apartment building; lot 50x200; near Twenty-second-st.; will take other good property in part pay. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., A TWO-FLOOR dwelling, east front, near Twenty-sixth-st.; $8,000. MYRON L. PEARCE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON WAbash-av., near 37th-st.; good barn; all modern improvements; $15,000.
Fine house on Groveland-av., near 32d-court; $16,000. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. RESIDENCE, IN A good location, near 28th-st.; cheap. H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
Butterfield-st., a n. w. corner, near 27th-st., improved with store and flat; price $6,000; rents $750 per annum. Look this up. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR 31ST—STORE, with 8-room flat above; well rented to one tenant; $6,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK FLATS, 200 SOUTH Robey-st., two flats, 9 rooms each; furnaces, wood mantels, etc.; $8,500.
373 Claremont-av., two flats, 6 rooms each, bath, gas, hot and cold water, etc.; $5,000.
Leavitt-st., near Congress, two 6-room convenient flats, $4,650.
15 California-av., two flats, 7 rooms each, $3,700. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—230 MARSHFIELD-AV., 2-STORY and basement brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences. 231 Marshfield-av., 2-story and cellar, d.-r. and k. on parlor floor, stone front, splendid location. OWNER, 239 and 241 South Paulina-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER JACKSON-ST. and Oakley-av., 57x125, only $135 per foot. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET NEAR ARMITAGE AND Milwaukee-avs.; $1,600; can build frame cottages and double your money in 60 days. PIERCE & WARE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA-AV., FRONTING Douglas Park; 50x132; cheap. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN THE CITY, ONLY $750 per acre; near Millard-av. Depot, Ogden-av. cars, and near Freeport line Illinois Central Railroad; best acre bargain in the market. CHARLES N. LOUCKS, 519 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE NEAR FORTY-third-st. depot, on Lake-av., or will exchange for larger house in Kenwood and pay difference in cash. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. Washington and La Salle.

FOR SALE—350 AND 352 WEST MADISON-ST., 2 3-story and basement stone front stores, with flats above, well rented to A1 tenants, $45,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3 NEW BRICK HOUSES, COLORADO-av., between Albany and Kedzie-avs.; all improvements; furnace, stationary tubs, etc.; terms, $800 cash, balance on easy payments. Apply to owner, GEO. A. SEAVERNS, 242 Rialto Building, or 221 Colorado-av.

FOR SALE—158 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST., NEAR Monroe, modern 9-room house, in thorough repair, $6,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—A LARGE FRAME house, large lot, fine barn, on good residence street, $15,000. This is a great bargain, as house-hunters will find on investigation. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—NO. 194 South Robey-st., between Adams and Jackson, modern 2-story and cellar 9-room house, $6,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-AV., NEAR SCHILLER-st., brownstone front; fine finish; large barn; will take acres or lots in part payment; $20,000.
La Salle-av., corner Oak-st., elegant stone front; $14,000.
Ontario-st., stone front; lot 50 feet front; $50,000; also fine house and large lot on Walton-place at $40,000.
North Hoyne-st., small house and lot; monthly payments; $2,250. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, 10 ROOMS, AND 25-ft. lot, on Oak-st., near Lake Shore-drive.
Large cottage and 42-ft. lot on Chestnut-st., near Lake Shore-drive.
Cottage, 10 rooms, on brick basement, on Cleveland-av., near Centre-st.
3-story brick house, North Park-av., $6,500.
Nice flat building, Dearborn-av., south of Chicago-av., rent $1,000; $10,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—LA SALLE-AV., NEAR GOETHE-st., in the finest neighborhood between it and Schiller-st.—First-class 25x59 feet brick residence with the modern conveniences; large 25x151 ft. lot; the 2-story barn has stalls for five horses, two rooms for servants, lofts for carriages, etc.; possession at once if desired; price $12,500, part cash and part on time; title clear. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLAT AND LARGE LOT within one block of Lincoln Park; fine lot on Oglesby-st., near North-av.; two good lots on Thirty-third-st., between Auburn and Laurel; lots on Barry-av., Lake View; mill in running order, with dwellings, barn, sheds, and 23 acres, in good water-power, near Flint, Michigan. MARTIN DAWSON, 214 and 216 Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—BELLEVUE-PLACE, THE HANDsomest house on the street; 3-story and cellar fancy stone front; 9 bedrooms; elegantly finished in hardwoods; imported tiling and mantels; very handsomely decorated; fronts south; has good-sized lot; neighborhood the very best; has been built but one year; owner must sell on account of leaving the city. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV., NEAR DAYTON-ST.—A modern 10-room residence with large barn and lots, 48x115 feet to alley; convenient to street-cars; title clear; is offered below market value, on terms to suit. Apply to J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NEW MODERN RESIdences in the best neighborhood on the North Side. DUNLAP SMITH, 97 Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST VACANT RESIDENCE corner on the North Side, 51x149 feet to a 20-foot alley; south and east exposure. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—551 NORTH CLARK-ST.—3-STORY and basement 12-room brick; lot, 25x150; $11,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN ROUGH CUT-stone front house, 303 Schiller-st., near Potter Palmer's residence and Lake Shore-drive: go and look at it if you want a genteel home; price, $13,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., N. E. Cor. Washington and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—WE WANT AN OFFER ON A MODern 2-story and cellar brick residence on La Salle-av., north of Division-st. E. A. CUMMINGS, S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—NEAR LINCOLN PARK and McCormick Seminary—Large, sunny south front house on Fullerton-av., in complete repair, convenient to street and steam cars; will be sold for $4,000 cash, buyer assuming $4,500 mortgage. This property is choice and considered worth $10,000. J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO-AV., near Pine-st., fine 50-foot lot, $200 per foot; cheap. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. La Salle-av., near Elm-st., fine 3-story and cellar stone-front house; fronts east (best block on street); at a bargain.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON STONY ISLAND-AV. and Ninetieth-st.; $1,000 per acre.
40 acres on elevated railroad, near 83d-st. and South Chicago, $1,000 per acre; and 10 acres corner 73d-st. and elevated road at $2,000 per acre.
3 acres on 71st-st., near Jeffery Station, $1,000 per acre.
40 acres on B. & O. R. R. and Jeffery-av., at $800 per acre.
18 acres on 79th-st., at Cheltenham, bargain.
B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTORIES: corner Erie and Ninety-fifth-sts., fronts Belt Line, building 50x120 feet, 36 feet high, $20,000. Grand Crossing, foundry building with ample grounds. Also 3-story building with 13,000 square feet, engine and boiler, side-tracks; will make long lease. Also foundry building near Garfield to lease 395x150 feet, cor. Kedzie and Carroll-avs., on Galena Div. C. & N. W. R. R.
Acre property on both sides of canal and on A., T. & S. F. R. R., and Chicago & Alton R. R., and near Crawford-av. and Grand Trunk R. R. and car-shops.
B. A. ULRICH, S. E. Cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100 FEET ON WOODLAWN-av., east front, at great bargain; south of 51st-st. 100x297 feet on Greenwood-av., south of 49th-st.; bargain; very choice.
130x220 feet on 53d-st., east of Woodlawn-av.
66 feet corner 52d-st. and Wabash-av.; $60 per foot.
B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—BARGAIN—Lot 25x124¼, bet. 66th and 67th-sts., east front; $1,000 if taken at once. Telephone 9013. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,650 FOR A FINE NEW 7-room suburban home, large lot, at Irving Park; one-fourth cash, balance monthly payments. CHARLES N. LOUCKS, 519 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS; $200; $10 cash, $5 monthly; 6c fare; houses built to order. WILSON P. CONOVER, Room 44, 234 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—NEW 6-ROOM cottages on easy payments; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents; on Winter and Desplaines-sts., near 52d; water pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE ON 41ST-ST., near Cottage Grove-av., $4,750; also modern frame in same location, $5,000; fine brick house on Greenwood-av., near 46th-st., good barn, $8,000; house on Jefferson-av., near 54th-st., $5,000; one at $3,500; a 2-story frame, 7 rooms, near 42d-st., on Cottage Grove-av., $4,000. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., 4203—9 ROOM modern house; hall in the centre; front of lot 44 feet, running through and fronting north on 42d-st.; price only $5,800; open today. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD, NEAR 40TH-st.—Modern pressed-brick and stone house, eight rooms and two alcoves, at a sacrifice if taken at once. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—ON FORTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR Drexel-boulevard, a modern 10-room brick house, with lot 170 feet deep; will be sold at a great sacrifice if promptly taken; want offer. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and Forty-third-st.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN—40 ACRES NEAR suburban trains of Northwestern R. R. and near station; the adjoining property is being rapidly built up, and these acres will pay handsomely to subdivide and improve. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TOWN OF LAKE—10, 20, 40, 60 acres near vicinity of Grand Trunk R. R. shops; also several acre tracts on Archer-av., between 39th and 47th-sts.
—HYDE PARK—
3, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60, 80 acres, near suburban trains, and good improvements. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—10 ACRES, VINcennes-av. and 48th-st.; ripe for subdividing. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. In Kenwood—Two beautiful houses in the best portion of this delightful suburb. Reasonable price.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—IF YOU ARE looking for a beautiful house for a home look at 6327 and 6333 Dickey-st.; 9 and 10 rooms; all modern and complete; price $4,500; open for inspection today. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., EAST front, 61 feet frontage, for $5,200. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., Room 53.

FOR SALE—5-ACRE BLOCK, 51ST-ST., AT CAR shops Grand Trunk and Santa Fe. EARLE, 3646 Forest-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—10-ROOM BRICK; ALL conveniences; lot 100x183, facing lake; South Evanston; no agents. Address G 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN TRADE—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL residences in Rosalie-court, Hyde Park, and several well rented flat buildings; will take well located lots for equity. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 7-ROOM AND BATHROOM house, detached, 40th-st., near Grand-boulevard; $4,500; bargain. CRONKRITE & FOUKE, Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES ON RAILROAD EIGHT miles from Court-House; $300 per acre; you can make a fortune out of this property and subdivide. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WHO ARE LOOKING FOR a residence in Englewood, Hyde Park, or Woodlawn Park will please call or send for my printed list of property in these suburbs. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—DEMING-COURT, NEAR LAKE Shore-drive, south front, 50x150; choice property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HOMES AT MODERate prices at La Grange, on terms to suit. Call or write for terms and tickets. C. W. RICHMOND & CO., 85 Washington-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st.: 300 lots in choicest part of South Englewood, near depot; high, dry, and best in Cook County for price; only $200 and upward; the price of these lots will be advanced soon; buy now; several bunches of 10 to 20 lots at about acre prices.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS—EASY PAYments. 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot, 28 trains daily, fare 5 cents, on Winter and Desplaines-sts, near 52d, two blocks from 55th-st. depot; water pipes and sidewalks laid. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WINNETKA, ONE-HALF MILE from station—15 acres; $1,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHAPPELL-PLACE, near Forty-third-st., 24x123.9; $1,680. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN ACRES ON LAKE SHORE, one and a fourth miles north of Lincoln Park. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE LOTS—I FURNISH tickets to any one desiring to see these beautiful lots; only 30 minutes' ride from city; 18 daily trains. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—OGDEN & CO., HOUSES AND LOTS, all kinds and prices at Normal Park. Office Sixty-eighth-st., opposite R. I. depot.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN—640 ACRES CHOICE farm land, Dawson Co., Nebraska, $4.75 per acre; half cash, balance to suit; this land is worth nearly double the price; investigation solicited. L. FRANLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2,500-ACRE FARM, FOUR HOURS from city, 650 acres improved, three sets buildings; $50,000; will trade. Address K 35, Tribune.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY—HYDE PARK HOUSES—Parties owning houses in Kenwood, Hyde Park, South Park, Woodlawn, Windsor Park, or South Side who wish to rent or sell their property can find tenants or customers by leaving description of their houses, etc., in 15 Chamber of Commerce Building, southeast corner of La Salle and Washington-st. B. A. ULRICH.

WANTED—OWNERS OF MODERN HOUSES ON South Side and Hyde Park; price from $5,000 to $50,000. If you want to sell send me descriptions. I have customers for them. FRED L. FAKE, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—THE SPRING DEMAND FOR houses, lots, and acres is being felt. Owners who really desire to sell at reasonable prices and will send or leave particulars with us will be sure of our personal attention and best efforts to make quick sales. H. G. TEED & CO., 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I HAVE $10,000 TO BUY A BUILDing in good neighborhood suitable for livery stable. Address K 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

GOOD HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, CELLAR, WELL, cistern, large barn, fine lawn, flowers of all kinds, grapes, currants, raspberries, cherries, apples, evergreens, three acres; $4,000; clear; will exchange for good stone-front house, 10 rooms, worth $6,000; d. and k. on first floor; near Jefferson, Union, or Lincoln Park, or Oakland; will assume or pay cash difference. Box 125, Downer's Grove.

TO EXCHANGE—$7,000 BOOTS AND SHOES FOR city property. Store 388 State-st.

TRADE OR EXCHANGE—SOMETHING THAT IS new; no competition. K 92, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE PICTURES HANDSOMEly framed for buggy horse. Address K 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD RESIdence in either Chicago or Evanston, either an improved farm or wild lands, or National bank or other corporation stock in Minnesota. S, 1244 Lill-av., Lake View.

PARTNERS WANTED.

LADY PARTNER WANTED—A SUCCESSFUL, well-to-do private banker in Chicago, with good business in commercial loans and no liabilities, desires a lady partner with some means. Address for particulars K 69, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—RETAIL GROCER TO take retiring partner's interest; must have $3,000 cash. Address G 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BUTCHER WITH $2,000; must have experience. K 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $300; LIGHT MANufacturing; inside duties; more than good living, or will pay $15 a week for man and money. Store 123 South Desplaines-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—240 ACRES GOOD LAND, WITH buildings, in Town of Cicero, near Hawthorne. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO LEASE—TERM OF YEARS—LARGE FOUNDry in or near Chicago or railroad. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor La Salle and Washington-sts.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE—
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY
86 LA SALLE-ST.,
LENDS MONEY FOR ANY TIME WANTED IN ANY SUM FROM $25 TO $2,500 ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, MACHINERY, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, ETC., ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL FROM THE POSSESSION OF OWNER, WITHOUT DELAY, AND ON FAIR TERMS: ANY PART OF THE LOAN CAN BE PAID OFF AT ANY TIME, AND THE INTEREST IS REDUCED AS FAST AS PAYMENTS ARE MADE; ACCOUNTS DUE TO FURNITURE DEALERS PAID OFF AND CARRIED AS LONG AS WISHED; AS WE DO BY FAR THE LARGEST LOAN BUSINESS IN CHICAGO WE ARE ABLE TO GIVE THE VERY BEST RATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE TO OBTAIN; PERSONS WANTING MONEY WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CALL ON US BEFORE BORROWING.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., at less than usual rates, without delay and without commission, long or short time, and make payments to suit. If you wish to borrow money call at 95 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

ADVANCES AND MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., to remain in owner's possession, for long or short time; low terms and honorable treatment. If you are in need of money call on B. L. DEMINT, 134 East Madison-st., corner Clark, Room 2.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK LOAN: money upon approved names, commercial and secured notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral of all kinds at market rates. 120 La Salle-st.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., LOAN DEPARTMENT, E. S. JUDD, Manager, S. E. cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.—Real estate loans, any amount, without delay or attorney's fees.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate, interest and principal guaranteed, in small and large amounts, for sale by the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., Room 13, 86 La Salle-st.

FOR LARGE SUMS ON CITY REAL ESTATE at low rates call on J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGE; $4,000; $1,550 paid; runs 3 years; ample security; good party. Address K 34, Tribune office.

LOCAL OR MANUFACTURING STOCKS—PARties wishing to purchase can save money by conferring with A. P. W. SKINNER, Room 26, 161 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO and vicinity at lowest rates. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9, Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED REAL EState in Chicago or Cook County at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates, in large or small amounts; can close loans at once. D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, Bankers, 165 East Randolph-st.

MONEY LOANED ON LOCAL BONDS, RAILroad bonds, and similar collaterals. A. W. WHEELER, 90 Washington-st.

ROSE, BARRY & QUINLAN, 72 DEARBORN-ST., loan money on real estate at lowest rates.

$5,000 TO $10,000 TO INVEST IN A MANUfacturing or mercantile business; will furnish and require highest references. Address, giving full particulars, K 68, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT YEAMANS & CO.'S, 126 WASHINGTON-ST., Room 38: Fine restaurant and sample room; best location; daily trade, $75 to $85.............$7,000
Saloon, prominent hotel.............2,000
Saloon opposite ball park and skating rink.............1,500
Grocery store; daily trade, $125 to $175.............4,000
Grocery store; daily trade, $50 to $65.............1,800
Grocery store; invoice, $1,500; daily trade, $25.............1,000
Grocery store; daily trade, $15 to $25.............750
Flour and feed store; daily, $100 to $125.............3,500
Meat market; horse and wagon; German preferred.............300

BAKERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A WELL EStablished bread and cake trade in Anniston, Alabama; only bakery in town. Inquire of S. G. REYNOLDS, 83 Clark-st., Chicago.

BEST THING IN CHICAGO—$15,000 TAKES HALF interest. Address K 75, Tribune office.

INVESTORS—WANTED—AT ONCE—RELIABLE party or parties to join in the purchase of tract of land in the South containing iron; fullest investigation desired; have option on land. Address K 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—RESIDENCE ON LONG time or monthly payments; Monroe-st., west of Lincoln; modern improvements. Address K 58, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL-ESTABLISHED GROCERY store on South Side, that has a large number of (mostly Jewish) customers; can be made very profitable with sufficient capital. No agents need apply. Address K 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED STONE front house, full first-class roomers; clearing $75 above rent; ten minutes from Palmer House. K 88, Tribune office.

FURNISHED COMPLETE, 7-ROOM FLAT, NEW last fall, cost $1,100; take half price cash. Call after 2 o'clock at Room 6, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE ENTIRE stock and fixtures of a paint store. Address G 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FACTORY AND MACHINERY, ALL in first-class order, especially built and adapted for picture moldings and frames, but suitable for any other wood-working establishment; corner lot, 150x240. For further particulars apply to FARRAR & CO., 624 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE—TWO FURNISHED FLATS, CHEAP, for roomers or boarders. Address K 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—COAL OFFICE and yard at a sacrifice; old established; good reasons for selling. K 90, Tribune office.

GROCERY—$1,000 STOCK, TWO WAGONS, GOOD horse, extra fixtures; trade established, $50 daily; whole, $1,200. GROVE'S, 133 La Salle-st., Room 26.

MAN WITH $1,000 TO $2,000 CAN REALIZE 100 PER cent in five days if invested immediately, K 72, Tribune office.

RESTAURANT—COMPLETELY EQUIPPED; A grand chance for man and wife; only $200 cash required. GROVE'S, 133 La Salle-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK BUILDING IN GOOD location, 44x144 ft., with good cellar, occupied for the last 20 years for a furniture and carpet house; the best-advertised business house in this region. Possession given April 1. Apply to DANIEL GOULD or J. J. DAMHS, No. 128 East Third-st., Davenport, Ia.

TO RENT—DINING ROOM AND RESTAURANT in first-class building and locality; cheap rent and good chance; fine range and partly furnished. Apply at Room 26, 101 Washington-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $3,500 TO $5,000 TO take active interest in an established and paying machinery manufacturing business, which we wish to enlarge to fill increasing orders. K 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO INVEST FROM $1,000 to $5,000 in the stock of an incorporated company; a capable man will be given the position of secretary-treasurer, now vacant, at a salary of $100 per month. Address B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A RESIDENT OF OMAHA A line of leaf tobacco, tobacco, confectionery, or other goods in that line to sell on commission to be paid weekly. Address EDWARDS, General Delivery, Omaha.

WE HAVE CASH CUSTOMERS FOR $10,000 stock gents' furnishing goods; must be shaded low down for spot cash. L. FRANKLIN, 152 La Salle-st.

$3,000 TO $5,000 CASH TO INVEST IN legitimate business that will stand investigation by young man of first-class ability; well and favorably known. Address, stating nature, G 61, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

AT ONCE KNOW THE FUTURE: CONSULT MRS FRANKS, 541 Wabash-av., on love, marriage, divorce, lawsuits; ladies 50 cents and $1; always at home; 3 questions answered by mail, 50 cts in stamps.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant, 427 West Madison-st., third floor, late of New York; seventh son; 30 years' practice: all affairs; true life horoscope, 50c. Hours 9 to 5.

JESSIE BIGELOW, MEDIUM, GIVES TREATments. 41 South Clark-st., Room 22. Call today.

MME. E. LAMONT WILL GIVE EXACT LIFE chart, and to her sitters their name in full—ladies' maiden and married name. Tells whether stocks will rise or fall. Charms and love affairs a speciality. 378 S. State-st.; name on door.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM; nativities given. 30 Ogden-av., near Randolph.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT FORtune-teller. 445 West Madison-st., third floor.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—BAXTER 15-HORSE BOILER, WITH 10-horse engine.
One line of shafting and pulleys.
One cut-off saw.
One mitre saw.
One box saw.
Five glue-heaters.
One emery lathe.
Two shaving blowers.
One mitre chopping-machine.
All will be sold cheap. Apply at 384 Carroll-av.

WANTED—A STEAM LAUNCH KEROSENE ENgine; cash for a bargain; give particulars. Address B C 77, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHAS. F. KEELER, CHICAGO STORAGE WAREhouse, 97 to 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—60,000 feet light, airy space for furniture, pianos, etc.; low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875, for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb 1871. Tel. 4579.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, SELECT—we graduate thoroughly trained stenographers. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

WANTED—A PRIVATE TEACHER, MAN PREferred, who will teach reading, writing, and arithmetic; state terms. K 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TUGS, OR WILL trade for real estate. Inquire at 37 West Elizabeth-st., Detroit, Mich.

GAS AND ARTESIAN WELLS.

GAS, OIL, AND ARTESIAN WELL DRILLING, interviews and correspondence solicited. R. W. EVANS & CO., St. James Hotel, or Box 274, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED house of 12 rooms on Michigan avenue, north of 22d-st. Price $100 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—1215 MICHIGAN-AV.—3-STORY HOUSE, 9 rooms, completely furnished. O. SYNNESTVEDT, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—INDIANA, NEAR STATE-ST.—14-room brick house. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ON ONTARIO-ST., NEAR STATE—2-story and basement house; $65 per month. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—TO PROMPT CAREFUL TENANTS, 7 room houses; 4, 6, and 7 room flats; modern improvements; $18 to $25. T. DEMPSTER, 521 Taylor.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS IN the Pullman Building; fire-proof building, finished in hardwood; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 5 ROOMS AT 1624 WABASH-av., $20 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A NICE UNFURNISHED UPPER flat. 2346 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, CORNER, 150 La Salle-av.; also 12-room house, 244 Chestnut-st. Furnace and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW ROOMS AT THE PULLMAN Building; best of attendance; elevator runs day and night; electric light. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO business men; low rent to good permanent parties. 1329 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS. 2247 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, SOUTH front. 105 and 107 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—258 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY FURnished south front alcove room; also single rooms.

TO RENT—356 EAST OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms; cheap. Reference.

TO RENT—187 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove and single room; no May moving.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—FROM MAY NEXT, ENTIRE BUILDing, State-st., opposite the Palmer House, adjoining the Bee-Hive; permission to see the building can be obtained of F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT STORES, AND 12,000 FEET lighted from two streets, with heat, power, and elevators; Western Bank Note Company have taken part of the building; automatic sprinklers; walls, floors, and ceilings fire-proofed; will divide. Dearborn-st., near Van Buren. Apply Room 20 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF STORE; SUITABLE for furnishing goods or hats and caps; on Adams-st., opposite post-office. Address K 85, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND LIVING rooms at 1617 Wabash-av., store 22x80 feet; hardwood cases, fixtures, etc., mirrors, gas fixtures, furnace, etc. S. light in work room. In rear of same are three living rooms, with bath and pantry. Suitable for millinery and dressmaking or merchant tailoring. Apply to JONATHAN CLARK, Room 78, 243 State-st.

TO RENT—STORES—1627 WABASH-AV.; PRICE $50 per month; 1454 Wabash-av., with living rooms in rear; price $25 per month. L. A. GILBERT, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STOREROOM IN SULLIvan, Ind.; occupied for 16 years by W. G. Young as a dry goods and millinery store; nicely fitted up; will rent for any respectable business. Apply to C. M. STEWART, Sullivan, Ind., or to the owner, W. P. CLARKE, Mansfield, O.

TO RENT—STORE AND CELLAR, 187 WASHINGton-st., 20x80 ft.; one year or longer; possession at once. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDing, 40x165 on Randolph-st., west of La Salle-st.; steam elevator, etc., to one party from May 1, 1888. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—4 STORY AND BASEment brick building, 68 Lake-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW SIX-STORY BUILDING, Nos. 449 and 451 State-st., will be rented for a long term to a good tenant. The building is adapted to a business needing much room, and is well-lighted, with good shipping facilities in the rear. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 86 TWENty-second-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STORE AND FLAT OF 10 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 35 MICHIGAN-AV., 4-STORY AND basement brick; very strong building; $200 per month. LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—23 AND 25 MICHIGAN-AV., 2-STORY and cellar store, 48x80 ft., from May 1; will put in good repair and rent one or five years or longer. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—184 AND 186 WASHINGTON-ST., STORE and basement; also second floor.

TO RENT—CORNER GROCERY; FIXTURES FOR sale at half price; rent, with four rooms in rear, only $18. O. SYNNESTVEDT, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—IN THE PULLMAN BUILDING, from May 1, large, well lighted offices, fire-proof building, electric light, first-class elevator service; will make alterations to suit tenants. Apply at Room 305.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE OFFICES IN THE Sears Building, 99 and 101 Washington-st., single or en suite. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, Room 19.

TO RENT—OFFICES—IN THE GRAND PACIFIC Hotel and Rock Island Depot Building; steam heat, vaults. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON THIRD AND FOURTH floors in building corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

LOFTS.

TO RENT—5 YEARS OR LEASE—4 LOFTS, CORner, Wabash-av., north of Washington-st.; 28x150 feet size of building. One loft on State-st., near Madison. Large building on 4th-av., 50x90, and one near Van Buren-st. Loft on Market-st., 20x80, freight elevator, alley. Other stores and flats to lease. B. A. ULRICH, S. E. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST, 1888—NO. 68 LAKE-st., 4-story and basement brick building. West Madison-st., near Centre-av., store and basement, 24x110. Dickey Building, cor. Dearborn and Lake-st., fine light offices. No. 80 Dearborn-st., fine light offices. No. 2346 Calumet-av., 10-room dwelling. No. 273 Thirtieth-st., 10 room dwelling. Pine and Ontario-sts., 6-room flats in the Newport Apartment Building; steam heat. No. 3002 Wabash-av., 10-room dwelling. No. 376 W. Madison-st., 6-room flats. JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY J. W. BOYDEN, 97 CLARK-ST., Room 49: Residences and business buildings, stores, lofts, offices, etc. Leases made, rents collected, and special attention to the care and management of estates. J. W. BOYDEN, 97 Clark-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—NEAR CORNER MONROE-ST. AND Fifth-av., third floor containing 5,000 square feet; passenger and freight elevators; $1,100 per annum; immediate possession or May 1. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—THE 2ND AND 3RD FLOORS OF NO. 28 Lake-st. from May 1; hydraulic freight elevator. Estate of F. C. PORTER, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4-STORY NEW BRICK, 50X80 FEET, 12,000 square feet of light from all sides, close to railroad track, with 50-horse power boiler and engine, steam elevator; at low rates to responsible parties. Apply at 62 West Division-st.

TO RENT—LAKE-ST., BETWEEN FRANKLIN and State, several buildings, stores, and upper floors, from May 1. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—LIGHT SECOND FLOOR, 50X75, SUITable for sample salesroom or light manufacturing. 464 and 466 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE LIST OF BUILDINGS, STORES, and lofts for business and manufacturing purposes. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st., basement.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A MODERN house (without basement preferred), with not less than 4 bedrooms, beside servants' room, south of 31st-st. and east of Michigan-av., by a responsible party, who will lease for term of years at rental of $600 to $800 per annum; house must have modern and sanitary improvements. Address A 56, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—OWNERS OF VACANT houses and flats list your property with us. We have applications from tenants for houses and flats in each division of the city far in excess of what we can supply. E. C. HULING & CO., 105 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, OR to share a flat, or rent furniture for housekeeping; good locality. Address K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS TO lease to customers. Leave descriptions at our office. B. A. ULRICH, southeast corner La Salle and Washington-sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CHESTNUT SORREL gelding, 16 hands, 1,250 lbs., seven years; warranted sound and free from blemishes; not afraid of steam cars; safe for family use about city, and very handsome, $250. Address K 60, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL DAPPLE GRAY COUPE horse, 16 hands, 1,250 lbs., 8 years, sound, and free from blemishes; city broke; not afraid of anything, $250. Address K 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS; HAVE no use for them. Rear 21 East Congress-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL GRAY HORSE, 4 years next May; well bred, sound, and gentle; lady can drive him; 16 hands high; only $225; worth double inside a year. Barn rear 113 Cass-st.

100 TOP AND OPEN DELIVERY, EXPRESS, grocery, milk, and laundry wagons now in stock. Wagons built to order. Repairing, painting, etc. Carriages, buggies, carts, harness, etc., both new and second-hand. Horses, wagons, and harness sold on monthly payments. Will exchange. Largest stock to select from in Chicago. H. C. WALKER, 346 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MECHANICS, ATTENTION — INFORMATION wanted—Will the owner or person using a Guthrie pipe wrench, numbered 13,741, please send his address to the Newton Machine Co. of Newton, Mass., and he will hear something of great interest to him.

WANTED—AN INVALID LADY TO TAKE CARE of in my home. G 92, Tribune office.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. MacGregor Adams at No. 300 La Salle avenue, and will receive their friends there today. Mr. Carnegie spent yesterday seeing Chicago in company with Mr. Adams, finding time, however, to attend to some private business. At night he was the guest of the bankers at their dinner.

IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 38° above zero; 9 a. m., 39°; 10 a. m., 40°; 11 a. m., 42°; 12 m., 42°; 1 p. m., 41°; 3 p. m., 38°; 6 p. m., 37°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.66; 6 p. m., 29.64.

The Chicago Panopticon Company, which secured the building on Wabash avenue formerly occupied by Montgomery Ward & Co., and will convert it into a place of amusement, has taken out a permit to construct a $25,000 addition. The character of the amusement place has been explained in THE TRIBUNE.

The Lamplighters' Mission Band of the Lincoln Park Congregational Church held its fourth annual meeting last evening. The program included recitations by Miss Paine, musical selections, and the reports of officers. The report of the Treasurer showed that the little workers had raised $130.84 during the year.

John Rise, alias Burke, alias Reed, and Fred Bensley, alias Walters, arrested the night of the Snell murder, were held to the Criminal Court by Justice Scully in $3,500 bonds each. Rice was fined $100 for having burglar's tools in his possession. The burglaries for which they were held were those of a saloon at No. 1102 Milwaukee avenue, a store at No. 499 North Clark street, and another at No. 150 North Western avenue. The property stolen was valued at $300.

"An Untilled Field in Literature" was the subject of a very interesting paper read by Bishop Cheney at the Woman's Christian Association, No. 288 Michigan avenue, last evening. The literary barrenness of the South prior to the war and the wonderful development of that country subsequently constituted the theme of the discourse, the speaker concluding a thorough history of his subject with a hope that the near future would show corresponding improvement over the last quarter of a century.

Ninety-three residents of Chicago and suburbs—men and women prominent in religious work—have addressed a petition to the Mayor and Council asking that an ordinance be passed prohibiting Sunday performances at the theatres. It urges the liberation "from slavery the employers and employed of museums, theatres, and other places of public amusement the Sabbath day," and argues that such an ordinance would "be a great agent in removing temptation to stay away from religious worship."

Harley Merrill and C. H. Durand were held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice R. H. White in bonds of $2,000 each, on several charges of burglary. The men confessed that they had robbed the houses of Henry A. Wilbur, No. 330 Walnut street; H. P. Hannaford, No. 456; C. C. Burns, No. 252; J. Hall, No. 434, and J. H. Jennison, No. 300 Walnut street. A quantity of the stolen property was recovered by the officers. John Glassman was charged with receiving some of the plunder, and acknowledged having a diamond ring. He promised to give it up if he was given time, and his case was continued until today.

Minnie Dunlay, a boarding-house keeper at No. 340 South Morgan street, had an attentive friend in J. J. Egan. The young man called so often that all the boarders regarded him as her lover. When she was about to move she asked Egan to help her. He pulled up carpets and loaded wagons with furniture. When settled in her new home she missed her gold watch. She remembered that Egan had it moving-day and told him of its disappearance. "O, that's all right," he said; "the boy who took it needs it for only a week or more, and then it will be returned to you." Miss Dunlay made a great fuss about the missing watch, and a pawn ticket was sent to her through the mails. With the ticket and $5 she redeemed it. The pawnbroker told her that Egan was the man who pawned it. She had him arrested, and he was held to the Criminal Court by Justice La Buy yesterday.

All Were Judged Insane.

An unusually large number of patients from foreign States and countries were arraigned in the insane court yesterday morning. In cases where the patients appeared to have been sent here to get rid of them Judge Prendergast decided that they were not properly a charge on Cook County and ordered their return to where they came from. All were found insane. Rudolph Gleichhauf was sent from No. 267 South Clark street. He had been here only a week from Bohemia. Victoria Reedel came from Bavaria Feb. 19 and stopped at No. 1745 Deming court. James O'Connor drifted in from Kansas, but could tell nothing about himself except that he had been here a day when the police gathered him in. George B. Hill is a Grand Army man and suffers from epileptic insanity. He is harmless and was allowed to go on his representation that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers would take care of him. He said he had a family in Buffalo, at No. 230 South Division street. He had been to Oakland, Cal., to his brother's deathbed. Afterwards he sold the brother's property and was bringing the money back when he was assaulted and robbed at Marysville, Kas. He was shot through the body and had an arm broken and his money taken, and remembers nothing connectedly since then. Thomas Lesiers was on his way from Montreal to St. Paul when he became insane here and was locked up. His parents live at No. 32 St. Hubert street, Montreal. Another Canadian is Thomas Johnson. He comes from Beauport, Province of Quebec, and was picked up by the police on Third avenue, where he was raving about a woman he wanted to marry. He says her name is Bridget Emma La Pigeon, and that he followed her here from Canada. Others found insane were Jacobina Jaerson of No. 210 West Indiana street, Lucy Lee of No. 91 Arthington place, Maggie Ahlgren of No. 1419 Milwaukee avenue, and Alice Thompson of No. 215½ West Randolph street.

"Early Saints of Chicago."

A large audience assembled at All Souls' Church last evening to hear a lecture on the "Early Saints of Chicago" by Mr. John W. Ela. The lecturer mentioned the early teachers, and spoke of Miss Chappell who taught in the first public school in Chicago. Afterwards she organized a class of teachers and so taught the first normal school of Cook County. She was succeeded by Miss Frances L. Willard, whose great difficulty was that the young lady teachers would get married. It seemed that this matter of young settlers marrying schoolmarms as soon as they got here was as fatal as fever and ague. Every few weeks the scholars would find the school closed and the teacher packing her satchel for her wedding trip to Peoria on a prairie schooner. The first Protestant ministers were the Revs. Jesse Walker and S. R. Beggs. They started the First Methodist Church, which is still in existence. This was in 1833. The Rev. Jeremiah Porter, who married Miss Chappell, organized the First Presbyterian Church in the same year, and it still exists. Probably the first sermon preached in Chicago by a Protestant was that of the Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist, who addressed the Indians near Fort Dearborn in 1828. The minister who is remembered with the most interest was the Rev. Isaac Hinton. He used to predict that everything would come to an end in 1873. The speaker gave many incidents in the lives of Walter L. Newberry and Jonathan Burr, and the history of the Home for the Friendless.

Inquest on Michael Kinsley.

Michael Kinsley Jr., who shot his father Michael at No. 15 South Desplaines street last Monday, was held to the grand jury by the Coroner's jury yesterday. The wounded man died at the County Hospital Wednesday night. It was shown that the father had been drunk and abusive to his wife; that he was chasing her around the house with an earthen jar in his hands when the son interfered. The father then got a cleaver, the wife said, and started after the young man. The latter then shot his father in the head. Annie Redmond testified that she was in another room and heard the son cry, "Let me go! Let me go!" just before the shot was fired. Annie's husband, John Redmond, heard vile language and saw the attempts of the husband to strike his wife. Then he saw the husband chase the wife out in the hall, but, he said, he "thought it was a joke" and lay down on the lounge while the fight was going on. When he heard the shot he got up and ran out in the hallway, where he found the deceased lying on the stairs.

Burglars Are at Work.

Early Sunday morning burglars broke into the residence of O. B. Phelps, No. 2427 Indiana avenue, gaining entrance through a rear kitchen window. They made no attempt to carry off the silverware, but went to an unoccupied chamber on the top floor and took a number of silk and satin dresses belonging to Mrs. Phelps, which were valued at $600. The thieves aroused no one in the house, and left as they entered. Just across the street is the residence of C. M. Henderson, the boot and shoe dealer. They gained access to his house in the same way, and succeeded in getting away with the waists of several of Mrs. Henderson's dresses, leaving the skirts behind. The property taken is of little or no value to the thieves, but cost Mrs. Henderson about $700.

A New Church Edifice.

An imposing stone structure, the two fronts of which are of rock-faced limestone with carved Bedford trimmings, and slate roof with high gables, now being completed at Adams and Leavitt streets, will be dedicated Sunday, March 4, by the Leavitt Street Congregational Church. The dedicatory sermon will be preached at 10 o'clock by the pastor, the Rev. Thomas P. Prudden, and in the afternoon services will be conducted by the Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, the Rev. Dr. Noble, and others. The dimensions of the main building are 84x84 feet. The main entrance is at the corner. The interior is finished with tile floor, paneled wainscoting, and red-oak ceiling. The audience-room is cross shaped, 61x74 feet, with large choir and organ niche on the south side, surrounded by convenient rooms for the pastor and choir. The centre of the ceiling, forty feet high, has paneling of Georgia pine. The auditorium seats 800 people. The Leavitt street society was organized in 1868 and a little frame structure was erected on the site of the new church. The Rev. Moses Smith, now of Detroit, Mich., was the first pastor, and following him have been various ministers whose periods of service were one and two years. Under the present pastor the membership of the church has doubled, and it was early in his career that the new structure was undertaken under the direction of L. D. Hammond, Henry J. Luders, W. J. Blatherwick, William Hafner, Charles A. Worth, J. H. Howard, C. J. Bewley, and O. W. Norton.

A New British-American League.

The British-American residents of the West Side assembled at Berry's Hall, Washington boulevard and Sangamon street, last night to organize Cosmopolitan Branch, No. 6, British-American Association. The officers chosen were: Harry Cheadle, President; Alexander McFarlane, Vice-President; John Berry, Treasurer; James A. Haynes, Recording Secretary; John Edwards, Financial Secretary; and Joseph Margrie, Sergeant-at-Arms. Among those present were George E. Gooch, who acted as Temporary Chairman, George Braham, Edwin Dempsey, and A. G. Hodge of the Provisional Council. About forty members signed the roll.

An Illinois Merchant Missing.

E. E. Johnson, a merchant of Sun Prairie, Ill., has disappeared and no trace can be found of him. A week ago Tuesday he left for Chicago to buy goods. He is supposed to have had about $4,000 in his possession at the time and foul play is suspected. Mr. Rockwood, his partner, was in the city yesterday, but could learn nothing of the missing man's whereabouts.

Mrs. Langtry Is Sued.

Miss Nadage Dore began a suit against Lillie Langtry to recover $1,000 for alleged breach of contract. The plaintiff was a member of the Langtry company, and was engaged for the season at $30 a week. She says she was asked to play Princess Amy in "Lady Clancarty," and was discharged for a refusal, but that the management had no right to ask her to take such a part.

ADVOCATES OF CREMATION.

The Illinois Association Has Received Its Charter and Will Solicit Subscriptions.

The adjourned meeting of the Crematory Association of Illinois was held at the Sherman House. A license to incorporate the association has been received. Last night it was determined to enter upon a general canvass among those who are in sympatny with the movement. There are a great number of people in Chicago, so the Secretary says, who believe the best thing in the world for the general health that can be done is to do away with graveyards. All of these people are expected to buy capital stock at $25 a share in the crematory company. It is intended to build a $25,000 oven in some one of the suburbs where bodies can be burned. The affair will be highly ornamental. A resolution intended to voice the sentiments of the members was adopted. It says that "the 'Illinois Crematory Association of Chicago' will make an earnest endeavor to make the society worthy of such a great commercial, religious, political, and financial centre," and has "confidence in the progress of correct and elevated views on the preference of burning over burial as a quick, neat, and pure method of going back to the 'mother's lap,' the hospitable earth." In 1881 there were only four crematories in existence, while now there are thirty-one.

SIGNED A PECULIAR CONTRACT.

Mrs. McCarthy's Efforts to Be Recognized as Dennis Clancy's Wife.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—An entertaining skit in the shape of a novel action to enforce a marriage contract is being enacted in the Circuit Court here. The defendant is Dennis Clancy, a retired merchant at Jackson, part of whose $150,000 is coveted by a large, florid-faced, and confident woman named Mary McCarthy. She is of uncertain age, while he is 60, gray-headed, and seamed facially like Mr. Hyde of Jekyll fame. She charges that Clancy has failed to support her according to the terms of a written agreement made between them March 24, 1886. This agreement runs as follows:

DETROIT, Mich., March 24, 1886.—An article of agreement between Mrs. Mary McCarthy of Chicago, Ill., and Dennis Clancy of Detroit, Mich.: We mutually agree from now, henceforth and forever, to live as man and wife, but each party to retain the right to buy and transfer their separate property without question of the other party.

MARY C. MCCARTHY.
DENNIS CLANCY.

Witnessed: HUGH MURRAY, EMMA MURRAY.

Mr. Murray got into the witness-stand today and swore that the two came to his lodging-house, and on the assurance of one Lyon that they had been married for several years he gave them a room. Next morning the contract was drawn up and signed. Several other witnesses swore to the two living together in Montcalm street as husband and wife. The Rev. P. B. Desroches swore that the two came to him and Mrs. McCarthy wanted to be married. The contract was produced, but Clancy refused to be married, saying a ceremony was unnecessary. Some time ago he met Mrs. McCarthy, a tall, healthy-looking widow endowed with sufficient charms to captivate a man of Clancy's nature. He lived with her, his attorney says, at intervals after making the odd contract quoted, and is still on good terms with her. Clancy's attorneys will explain the signing of the contract in this way: He loaned Mrs. McCarthy $500 and took a mortgage on her home on East Montcalm street. Mrs. McCarthy took the mortgage away from him before it was recorded, and she declined to give it to him unless he made the contract.

Making a Fight Against Roberts.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The annual stockholders' meetings of the Northern Central Railway, the best-paying line controlled by the Pennsylvania Company, are generally of the cut and dried beforehand kind, but today's meeting was an exception. A couple of Philadelphia stockholders, evidently opposed to President Roberts and the general management of the Northern Central, came over to make a fight. The Baltimore & Potomac line is the Pennsylvania's road to Washington, and at the meeting an effort was first made to antagonize the Roberts management by demanding a more detailed report than was given of a settlement between the Northern Central and the Baltimore & Potomac. This failed, and then a motion was made to increase the capital stock of the Northern Central to $8,000,000, to be divided ratably between the stockholders at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. This was the signal for an exciting discussion, in which President Roberts declared that such motions were detrimental to the good of the corporation and that as the management had declared a 24 per cent dividend he saw no necessity for decreasing the dividends and increasing the capital stock. President Roberts finally won the fight.

Will Deliver Up the Records.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Elmer S. Walker of West Lebanon, Colonel Commanding the Indiana Division Sons of Veterans, was made defendant in proceedings instituted by the District Attorney in the Federal Court several days ago to recover the records of his father, Dr. A. C. Walker, as Surgeon of the Sixty-third Indiana. Upon his arrival in the city to attend the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment he called upon the District Attorney, and showed that he had no intention of keeping the Government out of possession of the documents; that there had never been any demand upon him for them. The records would be forwarded upon his return home. The case was thereupon dismissed. These records came to Walker from his father, now dead, and he was preserving them as relics of the war, not knowing that the Government had a claim thereon.

IS TASCOTT IN CUSTODY?

A REPORT OF HIS CAPTURE NEAR LEBANON, MO.

The Dispatches Say that He Answers the Description in Many Respects—Officers Sent Down There to Identify Him if Possible—Six Indictments, One of Which Is for Murder, Returned Against Tascott.

A consultation among those interested in the management in the Snell case was held in Lieut. Henshaw's private office at the City Hall last evening, those present being Inspector Bonfield, Chief Hubbard, Lieuts. Henshaw and Fitzpatrick, Ald. Badenoch, and A. J. Stone. The dispatch from Lebanon, Mo., stating that a man answering Tascott's description was under arrest there was discussed, and it was decided to send a couple of officers there. Sergt. Aldrich of the Central Station and Desk-Sergeant John Dammann of the Desplaines Street Station, the latter a personal acquaintance of Tascott, left accordingly on the 9 o'clock train for Lebanon.

The first dispatch upon this clew was received last Tuesday. It was from Sheriff Ehlers of Franklin County, Missouri, and was sent from Union, Mo. It said that a man and woman, the former answering the description of Tascott, had been seen driving through the country in a westerly direction; that they were using only unfrequented roads, acted suspiciously, and seemed to be trying to avoid notice. After sending this dispatch the Sheriff started after the fugitives on horseback. He chased the mysterious couple 100 miles and caught up with them at Lebanon yesterday, where he placed them under arrest.

The man denied that he was Tascott, but could give no account of himself. Another dispatch was at once sent to Chicago giving these particulars, and a message was wired back asking if the man had been stripped to see whether he bore the scars which Tascott had, and if he filled the description in all its details. Sheriff Ehlers telegraphed in answer that the man had the bullet scar on his heel and all the other body marks, and that he filled the description in every respect except as to the gold filling in his teeth. The last telegram satisfied Bonfield and the others that there was a strong probability of the prisoner proving to be the right man. The discrepancy in the description as to the gold filling of the teeth is conjecturally explained by the theory that Tascott may have pried one of the circulars in which the filling of the teeth and the gold-headed cane which he carried were given as the most important particulars, and that he accordingly threw away the cane or buried it and then picked the gold out of his teeth.

Inspector Bonfield, Ald. Badenoch, and Mr. Stone were confident last evening that they had the murderer at last. The officers who have started for Lebanon to identify and bring back the man will not reach their destination until nearly noon today.

LEBANON, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Quite a sensation was created in this city about noon today when it became known that a man had been arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Snell, the Chicago millionaire. The Sheriff of Franklin County and an officer of Rolla arrived on the early train this morning, and in company with Sheriff Goodal and Deputy Sheriff Greenstreet started out of town. They returned about two hours later, having in custody the young man answering the description of Tascott. The officers were closeted with the prisoner several hours. The prisoner was stripped and found to bear scars on his body answering the exact description of Tascott. He is a young man and gives the name of Walter Lund. There is a woman with him and they were traveling overland, driving a pair of spotted ponies. The officers have followed him from Union, Franklin County. They think they have the right man and will hold him for further developments.

SIX INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

One for Murder and Five for Burglary Against Tascott.

The grand jury yesterday morning returned six indictments against William B. Tascott. One is for murder and the other five are for burglary. Capiases for Tascott's arrest were at once issued. Requisition papers, complete with the exception of a blank left for the name of the State to which they may be directed, were sent to the Grand Pacific for Gov. Oglesby's signature. Extradition papers are also being prepared. The authorities will therefore be able to act promptly the moment Tascott is located. The only evidence heard yesterday before the grand jury was that of County Physician Moyer, whose testimony was necessary to establish the fact of the death of Snell. The indictments were at once voted and returned into Judge Clifford's court.

The witnesses given on the indictment for murder are H. N. Moyer, M. D., Albert J. Stone, Rosa Burgstabler, Henry Wonklocke, Ella S. Wick, A. G. Clarke, Eugene E. Orvis, Peter Schneider, Lieut. Anson Backus, Officers B. Williams, John Reid, Adam Cook, and Hanley.

The five indictments for burglary are alike, except that in the one charging burglary of the house of Catherine Cook there are two counts, alleging both forcible entry and entry without force. The bail in each is fixed at $5,000. The witnesses in each include Capt. Lewis, Lieut. Backus, and Officers Reid, Hanley, and Bonfield. No. 21,176 charges the entry, Jan. 1, of the house of C. H. Case and the theft of a microscope, worth $200; forty-four spoons, $1 each; seven forks, $4 each; five rings, $4 each; and one spoon, $6. C. H. Case is the principal witness.

No. 21,175 charges the entry, Feb. 3, of the residence of John Marder and the theft of two umbrellas, $4 each; one cane, $5; one cap, $8; and four rings, $3 each. John Marder is the principal witness.

No. 21,174 charges the entry, Jan. 26, of the house of Joseph Rogerson and the theft of one coat, $15, belonging to Joseph Rogerson, and one coat, $15, and one umbrella, $3, the property of Edward Rogerson. Joseph Rogerson is the principal witness.

No. 21,173 charges the entry, Feb. 1, of the house of A. N. Reece and the theft of twelve knives, $2 each, twelve forks, $2 each, and two bisque figures, $40 each. A. N. Reece is the principal witness.

No. 21,172 charges entry, Jan. 1, of the residence of Catherine Cook and the theft of one coat, $55, two caps, $15 each, and one mandolin, $12. The principal witnesses are Catherine Cook, C. E. Cook, and C. A. Cook.

WHAT "ED THE KID" IS AFTER.

"Smith is in for wealth," said Superintendent Hubbard, speaking of "Ed the Kid," Tascott's partner.

"If the $2,000 isn't enough for him we will have to get along without his story. If we raise it there will be plenty of crooks who will swear a man's life away just for the money."

"He hasn't told anything, then?"

"He can't be scared into telling anything. He isn't that kind. He wants a big price for what he knows, and he knows a great deal, I am certain. He was with Tascott the night of the murder, and is the most likely person to know where he is now, or at least which way he went. If he will give us the right tip he can have the $2,000, but that's all he will get."

"Is he locked up?"

"He is under constant surveillance."

"Have you any new trace of Tascott?"

"Nothing satisfactory. Today we issued a lot of new circulars in French which we will send through the Northwest and up into Manitoba."

"You regard the St. Paul tip as a good one, then?"

"I have read it in the papers, but know nothing of it officially, nor have there been any city officers sent there."

SOME POLICEMEN THINK TASCOTT STILL IN THE CITY.

Some of the police have a strong and growing suspicion that Tascott is still hiding in Chicago or in the immediate vicinity. This idea they have entertained from the first. Every effort was made to keep from the public the knowledge that Tascott was known to be the murderer until the first publication of the correct story of this clew in THE TRIBUNE a week ago this morning and subsequent publications which revealed the young man's identity forced the department to play an open game and to endeavor by the widest publicity to effect the capture of Tascott, in which their secret search had been unavailing. The reluctance to give to the public the identity of the murderer was owing to the suspicion that he was still in the city.

Subsequently the failure of the wide advertising, newspaper notoriety, and the inducement of a large reward to bring any definit trace of the fugitive has resulted in turning the attention of some of those managing the case back to the original idea—that Tascott is still in town. There have been few cases in criminal history where a large reward failed so utterly to bring any satisfactory response when the identity of the fugitive has been so widely published and his crime so notorious from one extreme of the land to the other. Police in every town and city are anxiously scanning every strange face—for the large reward. Private detective agencies are working for the reward. Deputy-Sheriffs, town marshals, constables in every hamlet have his description before their eyes by day and dream of the reward at night. Bartenders, livery men, train hands, and people of a hundred vocations throughout the country are engaged in the hunt. He was at first thought to have gone Southwest. But every highway and avenue of escape in that direction has been most carefully policed without avail.

A squad of detectives made an investigation two days ago at Oak Park and that neighborhood, and South Chicago and Hammond, Ind., were also raked over. A large force is now engaged in watching every point to which suspicion attaches, and in looking for tips on other likely hiding-places.

THE INQUEST COMMENCED.

Coroner Hertz began the inquest over the late Amos J. Snell yesterday afternoon. The jury selected was composed of George B. Swift, J. J. Badenoch, D. H. Curtis, M. J. Richards, Thomas Parker, and T. T. Mitchell. The testimony given covered substantially the same ground as the story already published in the newspapers. State's-Attorney Longenecker held the floor for over an hour presenting the points in the case against W. B. Tascott and the necessity of withholding certain portions of the evidence. As County Physician Moyer was not present, the jury decided to continue the case. The inquest will be resumed Monday at 2 p. m.

DETERMINED TO FIND TASCOTT.

Mr. Stone Has Engaged Private Detectives.

Mr. A. J. Stone is not dissatisfied with the manner in which the police have conducted the search for Tascott, but when talking with a TRIBUNE reporter about the result of his efforts to date he was frank in confessing that he had put the case in the hands of private detective agencies.

"I am hunting for that young man all over the continent," Mr. Stone said, "and I intend to have him if it takes my lifetime and all the money I ever possess. He shall not get away. The evidence shows that he committed the crime. The only thing remaining to be done is to catch him and that is nearly always done when the fugitive is so well known."

"Is the public properly advised of the case you have against Tascott?"

"Yes; in a large degree the evidence has been published. The newspapers have had the witnesses on whom we will rely for our prosecution; but some of the people have not talked as fully to you as they have to us, where they were under the shield of secrecy. I think THE TRIBUNE has made a case against Tascott that ought to convict him."

"Do you have any notion as to the whereabouts of the young man?"

"Well, no; but I think he may be here in this city. You see, we have to guard against false pointers. When word comes in that Tascott has been seen by an old friend at some distance away we have to investigate the report with extreme caution, for obvious reasons. Mr. Tascott told me when the case against his son was first made known that, if he were convinced the boy had committed the crime, no obstruction in the family should be put in the way of justice. I have not seen Mr. Tascott lately."

Mr. Stone intimated his pleasure over the fact that, though the investigation had been most searching, it had not impeached in the least the confidence Mr. Snell had reposed in his servants. There were many reasons why he should be glad of that which the public would hardly notice in their disinterested view of the case. Mrs. Snell, the widow of the murdered man, would not be harassed in her great distress by the recollection or suggestion that her confidence had been betrayed or the integrity of her household destroyed by the cruel crime which bereft her of her husband. Mrs. Snell is at times despondent, and care is taken to protect her from the details of the case—the disappointments, etc., as it is worked out. Mr. Stone took occasion to thank the friends of the family for the ardor and beneficence of their support in working out the mystery.

WILL TASCOTT'S FAMILY

"I have known the Tascott family for a great many years," said Mr. Beach of the Hutchinson Paint Company, "and I am surprised at the claim that young Will is an adopted son of Mr. J. B. Tascott. Will's mother, the second wife of J. B. Tascott, died when he was of tender age, and the babe was given to his mother's sister, Mrs. Lamport, who now resides at No. 349 Washington boulevard, to be brought up. Mrs. Lamport at that time resided in a small village about ten miles from Indianapolis, Ind. When Will was about 6 or 7 years old, Mrs. Lamport moved to Chicago and began keeping house for her brother-in-law, at No. 19 Ann street. Mrs. Lamport's family was her son Delos and two daughters, one of whom Mr. Frank Tascott subsequently married. This marriage made him and Will first cousins in addition to half brothers. When Will was a mere boy he began the life of newsboy on the Northwestern, and from that he went to the bad. He speaks Spanish well enough to get along in Mexico. The Tascotts are very loyal friends, and good people. Will had more meanness than all the rest of the family."

Tascott boarded with Mrs. Mary Chaffee, No. 286 West Madison street, immediately before he removed to the residence of Mrs. Mowbray. Mrs. Chaffee speaks of him as a hardworking boy whom she called for his labor—running an elevator—at 6 o'clock each morning. She says that he always remained at home at night, and told her he was not living with his parents on account of his stepmother. She says he told her he never had a picture taken.

The Tascotts are hard at work. They are also silent. They express the profoundest reticence in regard to the crime and are not backward in making it know that they despise the efforts to bring the young man to justice. Various attempts to obtain their views of the case were uniformly attended with failure, and the similarity of their conduct seemed to indicate that they had held a council and agreed upon what should be done.

FAST MAILS NOT DELAYED.

Postmaster-General Dickinson Replies to the Complaint of Minneapolis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Minneapolis Board of Trade having stated in memorials to Congress that the fast mail is delayed in Chicago, much to the detriment of the interests of the Northwest, Postmaster-General Dickinson in a communication to Senator Sawyer on the subject explains the matter in full. He says that it would be inexpedient to start the train earlier from the East, since to do so would be to leave behind the bulk of the day's business mail. The train reaches Chicago at 12:45 a. m., making an average of 34.19 miles an hour. In Chicago the mails, averaging six wagon-loads, are transferred by wagon from station to station. The sacks are examined once at the Lake Shore station and twice at the Union Depot. The transfer requires one hour and forty-five minutes, which time cannot be reduced without great risk of missending the mails. If the Lake Shore train were always on time it would be possible to leave the Lake Shore station at 2:30, but as it is not safe to count on this the earliest time at which the departure can be scheduled is 3 a. m. It is barely possible that negotiations now pending may enable the department to start the train forty minutes earlier from Chicago and to reduce the running time to Minneapolis twenty minutes. This would bring the train to St. Paul at 2:30 and Minneapolis 3 p. m.

They Want a Good Deal.

TORONTO, ONT., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Canadian Marine Association held its annual meeting here today. A deputation was appointed to go to Ottawa and petition the Government to attend to the wrecking laws. The delegation will also pray for the removal of canal tolls on grains not going to tide water. The deepening and enlarging of the St. Lawrence canals will also be asked for. The coal duty will also be discussed and an adjustment with reference to rebates asked. The delegation will ask for reciprocity in the inland carrying trade between Canada and the United States as far as can be obtained, as it is understood that this wish is mutual with American and Canadian vessel-owners.

Resigns to Be Married.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Miss Martha Hillard, Principal of the Rockford Seminary, has tendered her resignation, to take effect in June. She is to be married to A. McLeisch of Charles Gossage & Co., Chicago.

Stevens, Leading Photographer, McVicker's Theatre Building.

Buy Now---Delay Means Money Out.

Gentlemen's Day. An Up and Up Bargain.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER. State and Madison-sts.

Those who have become familiar with the stability of our announcements will come.

6,000 PAIRS—
—50 SELECT STYLES
Gents' 4-Thread Real Lisle Fancy Half HOSE,

PRICE FOR TOMORROW,
Imported to retail at 75c.
33 1/3C PER PAIR.

Friday, Remnant Day, And the Day of the Week for Special Bargains.

A WAGE-WORKER'S EXPERIENCE.

He Has Learned the Difference Between Money Wages and Their Purchasing Power.

BRIDGEWATER, Dak., Feb. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I would like to say a little in regard to reduction of the tariff. I have been a worker for wages, first in Scotland, where I began to work in a woolen factory in 1836. I was then only a boy, and I continued a wage-worker there most of the time until 1855, when I came to this country, where I did farm and other outdoor work. In 1865 I began farming in the State of Wisconsin, where I remained until 1880, when I came here. Now from my own personal experience I think I have had an ample opportunity to know that much of what is printed in some of the newspapers in this country in regard to wage-workers in Great Britain is gross misrepresentation, and proves to my satisfaction that the writers of these articles are either entirely ignorant of the subjects on which they write or they are willfully writing what they know to be false.

One common error made by those in favor of the high tariff, when comparing wages in Great Britain with this country, is the failure to state how many hours they work in each country. They fail, also, to state what is the purchasing power of the wages in each country. In the factories in Great Britain they work ten and one-half hours for five days and on Saturday seven and one-half—in all sixty hours per week, and their money has a greater purchasing power than ours. I will ask briefly as possible give you my own experience as a wage-worker, both in Great Britain and in this country. My highest wages working in a woolen factory in Scotland, about 1855, were two shillings and six pence, or 60 cents per day, without board or any other perquisite. I had then a wife and three children, aged 6, 3, and 1 year. We lived comfortably and I could save just about 60 cents per week; in other words, it took five days' work to keep my family seven days. My work was light and pleasant. When I came to this country I began to work on a farm in Illinois. The first year I had $16 per month and board: my hours all the season from daylight in the morning till frequently long after dark at night. In 1858 wages were much lower and I got only $13 a month. I was satisfied I was getting all the farmer could afford, as prices of grain came down so much at the close of the Crimean War. That season I had got my family out to this country and had to board them with the farmer for whom I was working, for which I had to pay $2 per week for my wife and $1 each for the two eldest children, the youngest free. The board was of the plainest and cheapest that could be got. Then I could not get more than seven or eight months' wages each year. You will see my situation: my wages $13 per month; my family's board $18. So I left there and went to the State of New York, where I had friends. The first job I got there was working on a new road, for which I was paid 75 cents per day and board. This was in Delaware County, where I engaged myself better than I have done in any other place I have lived in America. I rented a house and the necessaries of life were cheap, so that I was then able to keep my family and save just about 75 cents per week. It took economy, but we were all healthy and happy.

When the rebellion broke out wages rose gradually until I got $2.50 per day, then I was little better than I was in Illinois with $13 per month and paying $16 per month for my family's board, for the reason that everything I required for the use of my family had risen more in proportion than my wages had done. A single man had then a good chance to save money, but a wage-worker with a family could not do so, neither could a small farmer with a large family, because the increased prices he got for his products were often inadequate to pay for the necessaries he had to purchase at their enhanced price. So, as a wage-worker I was much better off in the factories in Scotland, where I had lighter work and shorter hours and steadier work the year round than I have ever had in this country.

It has always given me much pleasure to see that THE TRIBUNE has never been slow in exposing dishonorable transactions committed by those in high social standing without regard to the political party to which they belonged. I am equally pleased to see the hearty response THE TRIBUNE is always ready to give when any measure is recommended that is likely to benfit the county, without regard to the political views of the party making it. In my opinion, if any real benefit is brought about in regard to the reduction of the tariff it can only be successfully done by the united efforts of those in both the Republican and Democratic parties who believe a proper adjustment of the existing tariff is necessary. I am happy to say I now meet some in favor of tariff reform who lately were averse to it. ROBERT PRINGLE.

Murdered His Brother-in-Law.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Will Lindly, a well-known farmer, who lives three and a half miles north of Oak Harbor, was married to a sister of John Tibbells. Mrs. Lindly deserted her husband and returned to the home of her mother. Lindly started in pursuit of his wife. He found her at her mother's residence and requested her to return home. She would not do so, and Lindly returned with his shotgun. The Tibbett family barricaded the doors and windows and prepared for a seige. Lindly fired a charge into the Tibbett house, the bullets knocking the plaster off from the walls and narrowly missing several members of the Tibbett family. Three more shots were exchanged. Young Tibbett, who is a mere boy, scarcely 17 years of age, raised his gun and fired it full in the face of his brother-in-law. The charge blew the side of the latter's face and scattered his brains on the ground as he fell. Tibbett has not been arrested, and no attempt has been made to ascertain the full particulars of the terrible tragedy.

Suit for Damages Against a Coroner.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—This noon Charles and Samuel Kissinger filed two suits of $5,000 each against Dr. M. A. Jordan, Coroner of this county, for damages alleged to have been sustained by an alleged false imprisonment. In December, 1886, Ella Kissinger, their sister, was arrested on the charge of murdering her infant. The plaintiffs in this action were also arrested for complicity in the crime, but were subsequently discharged. They allege in their complaints that the mittimus issued by the Coroner upon which they were imprisoned was without authority of law and moreover that they were confined in prison thirty-seven days and denied a preliminary hearing. The trial of their sister resulted in an acquittal.

Natural Gas in Ashton, Dak.

ASHTON, Dak., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The company which has been boring for natural gas the last week struck a heavy flow at a depth of 100 feet this afternoon. The flame burns steadily from a three-inch hole, and rises to the hight of four feet. Coal was also struck in the same place.

CANDY Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a retail box of the Best Candy in America, put up in handsome boxes suitable for presents. Express prepaid east of Denver, Colo. Address C. F. Gunther, Confectioner, 211 State-st., Chicago.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to wed to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Frank S. Bennett, Sadie A. Charlesworth	23—20
W. C. Roberts, M. A. Alston Crawford, Ind	24—35
Moses P. Gunzburg, Rachel Levin	25—19
W. M. Cross, La Grange, Ill., A. E. Howard, same	24—24
Frederick Zolk, Mrs. Friedericke Isenail	45—36
W. G. Lane, Riverside, Ill., E. V. V. Winsor, same	25—18
Gilbert Gunderson, Louise Larson	24—21
Leonhard Cahenzli, Julia Calodor	25—27
Cristofola Sanzone, Theresa Orelia	24—23
Abe Tupier, Rachel Cohn	25—24
Gust Nilson, Eliza Finberg	33—35
G. W. Rolfe, Geneva, Ill., M. Glazier, Normal Park, Ill.	24—22
Joseph Posipsil, Mary Nowak	31—23
Hugo H. Moeller, Mary Brucker	23—22
Nicolaus Welling, Maggie Havener	23—22
Gustav Czerwinsky, Anna Miller	37—27
Wilhelm Kaiser, Maria Munich	23—19
Richard Pedersen, Bertha Landgraf	24—18
Forest Manning, Helena Polsen	28—26
Moses Dawkins, 72, Esther Madjewsky	70—72
Gustav Schroter, Mary Keller	36—24
John Haman, Jessie Brennan	24—18
Cristofore Maiocle, Maria Salvatore	24—20
William Gray, Mary A. McFadden	22—22
Charles Warner, Mary Webster	30—32
George Schaar, Annie Roesner	25—21
John B. Krout, South Chicago, Anna H. Miller, same	22—20
Gordon B. Hawley, Pullman, Sophia M. Nix, same	27—24
Otto Dressell, Lina Bock	25—23
Arthur E. Hinckley, Julia E. Chambers	24—20
Charles L. Osius, Mary Rider	25—19
Isaac Lichtstern, Jennie Newberger	35

REMAN
COMPANY.
STATE-ST.
ashington and Madison-sts.)
E SALE.
argain Sale Yet Offered.
,000 Pairs
Kid Button Shoes in Narrow,
ommon Sense Lasts, sizes 1 to
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50 Pairs
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4.00 Pair.
$6.00; all sizes and widths,
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d value at $4.00.
d Dongola Kid Oxford Ties
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t $2.75.
d value at $4.00.
'S' SHOES.
NG STYLES
ALF, PATENT LEATHER,
GAROO, and all other styles
ND-MADE SHOES,
7.00 Pair.
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EMAN'S,
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1.50, $2.00, $2.50,
4.00.
Clothing House
Clark-st.,
Madison-st.
- Resident Partner.
AIR
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WATER
IAL TO HEALTH.
Germicide
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Flora Springs
choicest of TABLE WA
its medicinal properties.
Wabash-av.
OZZENS,
the Glen Flora Water
he Germicide.
N BROS.,
URNISHERS,
115 State-st.
I-R-T-S
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rsence. All Patterns Preserved.
T. SHAYNE & CO.,
193 State-st.,
e marked prices WAY DOWN
ON
alskin Garments
close out our made-up stock
make room for the large stock
EW SPRING HATS now arriv-
DAILY.
OY, SON & CO.,
80 & 82 Randolph-st.
G AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AUCTION SALE,
d-Hand Furniture,
STOVES, AND
USEHOLD GOODS.
OY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
ATS.
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Dress and Derbys will be
Saturday, Feb. 25th, 193
st. H. SHAYNE'S Furs
al Sales.
HAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Hats.
RING STYLES, represent-
ll Leading Shapes for dress
Business. 140 STATE-ST

Part Two.

Tribune Supplemental Sheet.

Pages 9 to 10.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1888—TEN PAGES.

LINNIE SINCLAIR'S CASE.

THE ARGUMENTS WILL BE MADE TO-DAY.

Her Cross-Examination Concluded Yesterday—Little Makes a Statement and All the Testimony for the Defense Is In—Some of the Points Made by Mr. Sears, Who Represents Little—Mr. Sandberg and His Shirt-Front.

Linnie Sinclair, as pretty, as demure, as modest as ever, took the stand in Judge Clifford's court, when the Hugh Little abduction case was called yesterday morning. There was no change in her appearance; she seemed as innocent and childlike as ever. She was under the fire of cross-examination by Mr. Sears, who had been questioning her Tuesday when court adjourned, and occasionally, when the questions got very pointed and things seemed to be going against her, she pouted and her tone was peevish, but she always answered promptly.

The court-room was crowded, as a matter of course, and in the audience were many women, who should have been anywhere but there. Much of the testimony was not fit for any woman to hear; but women will insist on listening to the most disgusting things sometimes.

Mr. Sears continued the cross-examination. He brought out the facts that Miss Sinclair made an appointment to meet Little the first night that she met him at Andrée's garden; that she was not urged to make the appointment, and she was afterwards unable to keep it. The appointment was for the following Thursday night on the corner of Clark and Division streets. She met him again at Andrée's garden Saturday night, when she went to De Berg's Hall with Messrs. Wallenborn and Little and some others. She did not kiss Little and Wallenborn on the street that night. She drank at the bar with men that night, and went home about 1:40 o'clock. They had started to go to Brand's Hall, but finally gave it up and went home. Meanwhile an appointment had been made to meet Little the next day at the same place as before; no urging was needed to get her to make the appointment. She met Little the following day—Nov. 6—according to appointment, and they went to Andrée's, where she took a glass of whisky. She objected to taking it, but when it was brought she drank it without protest. She also took a second glass in the same way. She was not compelled or urged to drink anything, but just drank it when it came.

She then detailed the walk along Clark street, where they met Frankie Wright, and the return to Andrée's. They drank some more when they started for her home, and upon his promise of marriage they went back to the room.

"How far were you from your house when you started back?" asked Mr. Sears.

"About three blocks."

"How long would it have taken to walk to your house?"

"About five minutes."

"About how long did it take to get back to his rooms?"

"About thirty minutes."

"And you went back because you were sick and wanted to lie down?"

"No, sir; I went back because of his promises."

The details of what took place after that have already been printed, and the cross-examination brought out no new material facts.

J. B. WALLENBORN.

J. B. Wallenborn was then called, and he was dressed for the occasion. He laid aside his overcoat as he came in and displayed a wine-colored Prince Albert suit surmounted by an elaborate light-blue tie with a big pin in it. He betrayed an inclination to say "seen" for "saw" and "comes" for "came," but otherwise his testimony was of little interest. He had taken the plaintiff to Andrée's on several occasions and had taken her to De Berg's the night before the alleged abduction. He was sure that he was not jealous, and he had not taken any part in the prosecution on account of any jealousy.

Then came William J. Sandberg and his shirt front. The shirt front was expansive and was certainly of more interest and importance than William. He testified in regard to meeting Little and Linnie at Andrée's, and whenever he got in anything that he thought was particularly telling he grinned at Little. When not testifying his mouth betrayed a desire to suck in an imaginary cane head.

Miss Sinclair was recalled and testified that when arrested she was in the room with some others, singing and playing.

"Singing and playing just after you had been ruined, eh?" said Mr. Sears. "Well, that is all."

For the defense Little himself was first put on the stand, and he told his story in a straightforward way. When he touched on sensational points, and there were many of them, the fair plaintiff busied herself with winding her embroidered handkerchief around her fingers. She was noticeably ill at ease.

He testified to about the same facts as heretofore given up to Saturday night, when they went to De Berg's. On that occasion Wallenborn had put his arms around her, kissed her on the street, and witness had done the same. She had asked them when they would have that meeting that she had missed Thursday. He said the next day, and she had agreed. When he met her she said she was feeling mean, and she took a cocktail of her own accord.

"While you were at Andrée's were there any people there whom she recognized?" asked Mr. Arud, who was the cross-examination.

"Yes; there were two by the door."

"Did she say anything about them?"

"She called my attention to them and said: 'One of them had the nerve to ask me if I'd stay all night with him. I turned and gave him the laugh.'"

He never had urged her to drink any liquor, and never had known Frankie Wright even by sight. He made no improper proposals when they first went to the room. He had not told her to say she was of age and in the habit of staying with men; she was by his side when the landlord came to the door, and had made the statement of her own accord. He had afterwards asked her if it were true, and she said it was. He had asked her if she remembered the first time she had staid with a man, and she said she did not.

"Did she say anything when you were arrested?"

"Yes; she said, 'My God! What have we done?'"

"Anything more?"

"When we started for the station she said, 'I'll bet Ben's there'; and when we got there, 'Yes, there he is.'"

"Meaning?"

"Wallenborn."

Miss May Johnson testified that she had taken a walk one Sunday with Miss Sinclair, and they had met a couple of men and gone with them to their rooms on Illinois street, where Miss Sinclair had smoked cigarets. They had drank sort wine before going to the rooms and beer after getting there. Miss Johnson was an unwilling witness, and said no more than was absolutely necessary.

Other witnesses simply corroborated testimony before given, and at 5 o'clock the defense announced that their case was closed. The arguments will be begun this morning.

Arrests for Pension Frauds.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Isaac Shipman of Veedersburg, Fountain County, thinks that when the Federal Court authorities are not otherwise engaged they put in their time arresting him for violating the pension laws. Shipman is a pension claim agent and has had the unusual experience of having been arrested three times within ten days. The first time was on a bill found by the grand jury, and he gave bail and went home. Last Monday he was rearrested on another case of similar character, but he was not able to give bail until yesterday, when he was released and started for his home, at midnight. Just as the train was pulling out he was again captured by a Deputy Marshal with another warrant and is now in jail to answer a third charge, in default of $500 bail, which he will probably be able to give. There are still four cases against him to which he will be obliged to answer.

BLACK EYE FOR STANDARD OIL.

The Inter-State Commission Decides the Famous Tank-Car Cases.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today promulgated an elaborate opinion in the case of George Rice of Marietta, O., against the Louisville & Nashville and several other railroads, charging among other things discrimination in favor of the Standard Oil Company. The opinion says:

"The complainant's method of shipment was in barrels. This was the only method for which any of the defendants supplied rolling stock to their patrons. The Louisville & Nashville and the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Companies had each a few tank-cars, but the tanks upon them were owned by the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, and they were not obtainable by others. Parties desiring to ship oil in bulk by tank-cars could only do so by procuring and tendering to the railroad companies the cars for transportation. The defendants by their rate-sheets gave rates on oil in barrels, and to many towns, but not all, on oil in tanks also. Generally the rates on the transportation of oil in tanks were car rates, but in some cases they were by the hundred pounds. The rate-sheets gave no information as to how tank-cars were to be obtained.

"The commission decides that it was the duty of the defendants to publish information on this subject with their rate-sheets, and that they did not fully give the information regarding rates which the act to regulate commerce intends shall be placed before the public unless they did so. It is obvious that instead of the defendants offering two methods of transportation which are open to to the acceptance of all, they offer only one which is so open. The other is offered on such terms that it can by possibilty be accepted only by parties who can control a considerable capital, and who will supply for themselves an important part of the means of transportation, and also supply terminal facilities. The man of small means who adopts the method of transportation in barrels cannot be said to do so of choice when the failure of the carrier to supply for the other the customary means of transportation compels him to do so. It does not seem to us either just or plausible to say, under such circumstances, that the person whose oil is carried in barrels has voluntarily chosen that method, and has no concern with the charges imposed on his competitor, who adopted the other. He is, on the contrary, vitally concerned with those charges, and if his own are not to be gazed in some degree by them, he may be ruined in his business without redress, even though the charges he pays, when considered by themselves, may seem not unreasonable.

"The commission lays down the general rule that the tank is to be considered a part of the car itself, and for whatever is carried in it the charge ought to be the same by the hundred pounds as is made on the transportation of barrels of oil in car-load lots in other cars. Even then the shipper in barrels is at some disadvantage, for he must pay freight on the caskets as well as on the oil; but this, as between him and the carrier, is not unjust. This ruling does not preclude such allowance for use of tank-cars as is customary, provided it be reasonable, but it assumes that such allowance will be made. But it should be made on some system, by some rule of uniformity, and the authority to make it must not, carelessly or otherwise, be made a means of discrimination."

The case of each of the defendants was then considered separately, and in the case of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad an order was entered that defendants cease their unjust discrimination, that they cease to make tank rates when the tanks differ in capacity, and that they conform their charges on tank-car and barrel shipments to the rule above prescribed.

In the case of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad Company the commission finds that the defendant made excessive rates on barrel shipments and that the effect was to unjustly discriminate against complainant and to give undue and unreasonable preference to shippers by tank-cars. An order was entered that its charges be corrected and made to conform to the rule.

In the other three cases—the Mobile & Ohio, Mississippi & Tennessee, and Illinois Central—no orders were entered. The commission states that, while the questions raised by the charges are important, they scarcely received any attention, either in the taking of the evidence or in the arguments which were made on behalf of complainant. A decision upon them would affect other parties quite as much as it would the parties now before the commission, and under such circumstances it would be impossible to pass upon them now.

PLAIN TALK TO FARMERS.

No Good Can Come from Taxing One Class to Aid Another.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute for the Eleventh Congressional District closed last night. Among the resolutions that were presented and adopted was the following:

WHEREAS, The farming interest is considered to be the basis of all other interests and being represented by a larger portion of persons who are engaged in agriculture; and

WHEREAS, It is generally considered that they have not had an equal representation in our Legislature or in Congress;

Resolved, Therefore, that the farmers have suffered in consequence, and we now demand such legislation as will give our interests equal protection with the other interests of our own State and Nation by a proper discrimination in raising the necessary revenues for the Government by taxing the luxuries and leaving the common necessaries of the common people free from duty, thus affording to the largest number of our population the necessaries of life as cheap as is compatible with all other interests.

J. D. Porter of Alexis said: "We should have farmers' clubs, alliances, granges, or some such organization in every school district, or, at least, every township, where we should meet and discuss, not only the best methods of our profession, but all questions, economical and political, that affect our interests. We should be organized for our protection, and to smote our own enemies. Of all the swindles and monopolies that curse the country there is none so great, and that falls with such paralyzing and crushing effect, particularly upon the farmer, as that abominable high protective tariff policy. If any party is benefited by protection it is the manufacturer, who is thus enabled to sell his products at a higher price; and as more than nine-tenths of the people of Illinois are consumers, and not manufacturers, it is hard to understand how we are expected to favor such a policy—especially as farmers, who have all our articles that we consume enhanced in price from one-fourth to one-half. But that is not all our loss, the tariff blockade is not all on one side, for it hampers trade and prevents a free exchange of our beef, pork, and grain in other countries, so that we are not only robbed of our money when we buy but as a consequence are defrauded of what we are entitled to when we export our produce. The Democrats have been playing fast and loose with such men as McAdoo and Randall, so it is not much wonder that we farmers have come to grief. However, now, for the first time in twenty-five years, the issue is squarely drawn. If we have no brains of our own perhaps Randall and his followers can make us believe it is better for us to have free whisky and tobacco and such necessaries of life, while we pay a big tax on lumber, salt, meats, and other luxuries, but I am not prepared to believe it. If we do I am sure we are fit for nothing but hewers of wood and drawers of water, and I cannot blame those who look out for their own interests if we haven't sense enough to look out for ours. I do not think it necessary to enter into an argument, even if I had the time. Common sense ought to teach us that taxing one class of citizens to benefit another cannot make the country prosperous."

Found Guilty, but Will Not Hang.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The jury in the case of The People vs. Alexander Duson brought in a verdict finding him guilty of the murder of Isaiah Brown and fixing his sentence at twenty years' confinement in the penitentiary. Duson put in no defense. It seems that when he struck Brown over the head with the whip a small piece of Brown's hat was forced down into the wound made by the iron spike in the end of the whip. It was alleged that it was the neglect of the doctors in not observing and removing this wad of felt that was the cause of Brown's death, as this wad tended to produce tetanus, of which Brown died. The doctors swore, however, that the wound of itself could have produced lockjaw. Two of the jury were for hanging Duson, and held out for several hours.

TALKING AGAINST TIME.

THE REASON FOR THE PAUSE IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

A Cautious and Hesitating Majority—Salisbury and His Ministers in No Hurry to Take Up the Local Government Bill—Gladstone and Parnell Anxious to Meet the Tories in "Coercion and No Concession" Discussion—Fall in Russian Securities.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, Feb. 22.—The present position of the parties in the House of Commons is deserving of special attention. The Ministerialists, with a working majority of 60, increasing to 100 on an emergency, are I will not say despondent, but perplexed and anxious. The Liberal Unionists, whose ranks have been thinning ever since this Parliament assembled, are much less hopeful than they were, and there are some waverers among them who are pretty sure to flop over to Mr. Gladstone long before the general election comes in sight. On the other hand the Gladstonian allies, though without a majority, are sanguine, jubilant, and full of hope and courage. How is this? The explanation given is a key to English politics. At this moment the only Ministerial measure which looms largely in the public eye is the Coercion bill; the second great measure to be produced is a bill for reforming and improving local Government in England and Wales, but excluding Ireland. The Government then, to all appearances, adopts as its motto "Coercion and No Concession." Against it stands Mr. Gladstone demanding justice for Ireland and perpetual friendship. That is the picture presented to the popular eye, with results which are important now and must exercise a still more important influence upon the future. Sir Robert Peel, in the heyday of his popularity, just after the repeal of the corn laws, was turned out of office on a coercion bill. Gladstone, his disciple, fell from power in 1885 through his coercion bill of 1882. Is there no lesson in these things? Gladstone once said: "Tories are worse than Bourbons, for they learn nothing and forget everything." Goschen has declared that Ireland is not fit to have a Government, and ought not to have it. Since his conversion to Torvism he is anxious to make himself a living example of the truth of Gladstone's bitter saying. Observe that in the opinion of many Conservatives, no less than of Gladstonians, the policy of coercion and no concession endangers the union and threatens to break up the Union party. The Liberals who voted for the Conservatives at the last general election are more anxious than the party lines. That means a wholesale defeat of the Liberal-Unionists at the next election and a decline of the Conservative majorities. If Doncaster goes Gladstonian the process will manifestly be in active operation and the Government will have to change its tactics or go to pieces. This local Government bill as a touchstone for a general upset of all things in England and a cold shoulder for Ireland. Suppose Gladstone brings in a skillfully-worded resolution, merely affirming the principle that Ireland needs and should have an extension of her local Government—the Liberal-Unionists and many Conservatives would be in a tight place. They would have to vote for Gladstone's resolution or swallow another dose of election pledges. Seeing this the Ministerialists are in no hurry to press the Ritckies bill. They rather like to delay getting rid of the address. Presently money votes will be wanted, and Easter will be upon us, and perhaps the dreaded Local Government bill will be quietly suffocated in its cradle. Gladstone has tried to cut off all chance of this by urging his followers to expedite the dispatch of business and make the Government show its hand. This advice has not been taken, and the Scotchmen will have their field night. So will the Welsh. So will the heroes of Trafalgar Square. Gladstone and Parnell would like to avoid them and come to blows at close quarters, but their fiery English followers will not be restrained. Thus the Government is gaining time, that potent friend of Ministers in difficulties. The Gladstonians might go on debating such questions as that of Trafaigar Square until the day of doom without shaking the Ministry's forces.

Bradlaugh has succeeded in putting Salisbury completely in the wrong, and even the *Times* calls upon the latter to apologize. Bradlaugh always tracks his game with an unfaltering scent, and generally brings it home on his shoulder, but in that event the whole British Constitution will be shaken to its foundation. Crape will be put on the pillars of the Carlton Club and ashes sprinkled on the doorsteps of Lord Salisbury. I feel the earth tremble during the next few days do not mistake the cause. It will not be an earthquake—only Salisbury apologizing to Bradlaugh.

THE FALL IN RUSSIAN SECURITIES.

Country Holders in Germany Have Become Sellers of These Stocks.

[*Copyright, 1888, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—Today's panicky feeling in Russian stocks comes as a surprise to those who expected Bismarck's speech would usher in a millennium for bourse operators. The prices of all Russians fell from one to two points, closing at the weakest figures of the day. The weakness was explained as coming from the feeling that the Russian negotiations with Churchill to give England special trade facilities in return for English neutrality had failed, but it was more generally thought to be due to the increased conviction in rural Germany that Prince William will be the next Emperor, and that he is indisposed to permit the further massing of Russian troops in Poland. I am assured that the strong stocks show an increase in value. Sales of Russians were made in small lots by small holders, and many of the selling orders were received from country holders who demoralized the market by pressing for immediate sales regardless of the prices obtained. This is considered a bad sign, as hitherto the certainty that Russia would continue to pay the present high rate of interest until war comes has prevented the loss of the hope now felt that the scene of the next Russian war would be too far south to make it probable that Germany would be forced to take a part.

TO PROSECUTE STANDARD OIL.

Missouri Counties Said to Be Flooded with Non-Inspected Oil.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Coal-Oil Inspector William Baggott returned from Jefferson City yesterday evening confident not only that he had secured sufficient evidence against the representatives of the Standard Oil Company in this State to make them uncomfortable for some time, but that he would receive the sanction of the Chief Executive of Missouri for the litigation that would be begun. The inspector has received such information as to warrant his belief that the agents and officials have been openly violating the law requiring the inspection before sale of all petroleum oil, and has quietly gone to work securing evidence in the matter. The result of the investigation instituted has convinced him that several towns in the interior of the State are fairly flooded with the non-inspected oil, notably Washington, Callaway, and Montgomery. More than $10,000 worth of petroleum has been disposed of in these counties in violation of law. The penalty is fine and imprisonment.

Choked His Pastor.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—There is quite a sensation in the Swedish Lutheran Emanuel Church. A few days ago the pastor, the Rev. C. Hansen, tendered his resignation, and it has been understood for the last few days that he was requested to do so by the society. Last Sunday Hansen preached quite a scathing sermon, in which he took occasion to free his mind on the subject of the abuse which had been heaped upon him by a well-known business-man. A. Nelson was at the Wednesday evening meeting. Hansen walked into the church, and as he did so he was grabbed by Nelson, who took him by the collar and ordered him out of the church. Loud words followed and a policeman was sent for. Hansen claims his sermon did not refer to any one in particular, but as the coat fitted, Nelson put it on.

LAW-MAKING IN IOWA.

Various Matters Considered by the Legislature Yesterday.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Printing expect to have a session next Monday evening, at which time a bill will be arranged in regard to the matter of State printing and binding. The points decided upon are practically in accordance with the Parott bill. This provides for the continuance of the offices of State Printer and Binder, but reduces the price charged for composition from 54 to 50 cents a thousand, and bases the pay for presswork upon a sixteen-page form instead of an eight-page form. The bill also provides that the list of vouchers and inventory of property shall not be published in detail. Some members of the committee favor the consolidation of the offices of Printer and Binder two years hence.

The Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments has decided to recommend the indefinit postponement of the bill providing that persons in a state of intoxication shall not be allowed to vote. They also have before them a bill providing for a constitutional amendment giving the right of suffrage to women. They expect to report on this early next week, but have not decided upon the character of their report.

The House School-Book Committee have decided upon the points to be covered by their bill, and it will be arranged in committee meeting tomorrow. The committee, by a vote of 8 to 1, decided against State uniformity of text books, and against county uniformity by 6 to 3. The bill will provide that districts may purchase text books and sell or loan them to the scholars as the electors may decide. Publishing houses who sell to the districts shall be required to donate a series of their books to the counties, which books shall be kept for the inspection of the public. No contract made by any district with a publishing house shall be for more than four years at a time.

The House Committee on Medicine will report in favor of requiring those selling poisons to have the names of at least two antidotes, which have been approved by the Board of Health, printed on each package of poison sold.

In the House today a bill was presented appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of erecting a soldiers' monument on the Capitol grounds.

Among the petitions presented was one for a bill making 50 per cent of the wages of employés attachable for debts for necessities.

The discussion of the House Railroad bill was taken up at 3 o'clock and continued until the end of the session. A large number of amendments were offered to different sections, but few of importance were adopted. An amendment offered by Mr. Robb provided for abolishing the system of Railroad Commissioners entirely. This amendment was defeated, after considerable discussion, by a vote of 90 to 8. Sec. 16 of the bill was amended so that the fine provided for disobedience by the railroads of an injunction or mandatory processes should be paid into court instead of leaving it to the court to direct that it may be paid to the person complaining. Mr. Cummins of Polk County offered an amendment to Sec. 17, which section is copied from the Illinois law, providing that before making their schedule of maximum freight rates and classifications they shall publish in twelve different papers, in twelve of the largest cities in the State, at least ten days before, a notice of the time and place of meeting for preparing these schedules, and at that time all persons interested in the arranging of the schedules may be heard by the Commissioners. This amendment was defeated by a vote of 82 to 14. This is thought to be a test vote upon the question of the passage of the bill in the shape it was reported by the committee.

In the Senate the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means providing for the levy of a two and a half mill State tax for the years 1888-'89 was passed. This extra half mill tax is to pay the State debt.

After the close of the session a joint caucus was held and the delegates of the First District insisted upon the nomination of H. A. Burrell as a Regent of the university, and it was finally confirmed by the caucus.

Tonight the House and Senate met in joint convention and elected the nominees of last night's caucuses for trustees of the various State institutions. For Warden of the penitentiary in Fort Madison George W. Crosby, the present incumbent, was reelected over J. H. Gillespie, the Democratic nominee. Marquis Barr, present Warden of the additional penitentiary in Anamosa, was reelected over J. H. Vantassell, the Democratic nominee. The House tonight decided to hold two sessions daily on and after next Monday.

CREAM CITY ITEMS.

Burton, the Iron King, Settling with His Creditors.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special]—John E. Burton, the Iron King, returned today from Lake Geneva, where, he said, he had settled all the attachments on his nine farms in that vicinity, with the blooded horses, imported Jersey and Durham cattle, Shetlands, etc., all of which he says he prizes very highly. Most of the claims were on account of the guarantees Burton had given with mining stock. Within the last four months Mr. Burton says he has paid out $362,000 in settling claims against him in Geneva, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

It is claimed by the Brewers' Union that thirty Milwaukee saloonkeepers have given up keeping Milwaukee beer since the recent troubles between the brewers and their men. The union has promulgated another circular against Milwaukee beer, which ends as follows: "Remember, that with our locked-out members the Milwaukee brewer barons have thrown on the street organized labor, and we advise you to act according to this. Milwaukee beer is non-union beer."

A line of boats between Milwaukee and Muskegon, Mich., to connect at the latter point with the Chicago & West Michigan and Detroit, Lansing & Northern Roads, is talked of. This would create a new Eastern outlet for freight from Milwaukee. The railroads named claim that they have a shorter route to the East than any other line, and that Muskegon is the most available harbor on the east shore for winter navigation.

Several members of the new Republican Club are in favor of organizing a stock company with $100,000 capital stock, for the purpose of putting up a building to be used by the club and also as central headquarters for the Republican party of Wisconsin.

Peter Trost of Muskegon, the husband of the woman who let herself out of a third-story window of Renk's hotel Saturday night, arrived here today to assist in the search for her.

Mrs. Mary Shepard, the wife of Clarence Shepard, one of the oldest settlers of Milwaukee, died this afternoon, aged 72 years.

Arrested Upon Two Grave Charges.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—C. P. Hazen, a resident of Brainerd, is in trouble. Last October Hazen closed out his business affairs in this city and went to Brainerd, where he engaged in the coal business. Yesterday morning Hazen was brought to Minneapolis under arrest on the charges of forgery and embezzlement, the complainants being R. S. Jones, the well-known turfman, and the latter's father-in-law, John Campbell. Hazen acted as the agent of Jones in making loans. When Hazen left Minneapolis last October he had a settlement with Jones, and to satisfy accounts turned over papers in the way of notes, chattel mortgages, etc., to the amount of $1,600. Later on, it is said, Jones found out that these papers were entirely valueless. Hazen says the notes are all good, being secured by chattel mortgages, and that Jones is trying to squeeze money out of him.

Taking Disgusting Testimony.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The hearing in the Hawes-Gove alienation of affection case began today. The plaintiff was called to give evidence to enable the defendant to prepare a defense in the case as framed by the complaint and answer. The examination required three hours and brought out much testimony relative to the cause for commencing the suit, and as to the past life of the plaintiff. Much of the matter was unfit for publication. The case will now rest for a time.

A Somnambulist Walks from a Train.

STERLING, Dak., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Clay S Sinclair, a farmer of Burleigh County, while on his way home with his family from Ashland, Ill., yesterday morning, walked from the train while asleep and was killed. His wife, supposing he was on another coach, came on home and did not know of the accident until this afternoon.

A New Perfumery Factory

has just been erected by Colgate & Co. to supply the increasing demand for their perfumes.

YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

INVESTIGATING JOHN BULL'S CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

An International Question to Be Settled—Bills Passed by the Senate—Senator Vest Interested in the Education of Indian Children—Extending Uncle Sam's Jurisdiction Over "No Man's Land"—Other News from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The House was called to order by Mr. Clark, its clerk, who announced the enforced absence of the Speaker, and on motion of Mr. Mills of Texas S. S. Cox of New York was unanimously elected Speaker pro tem. amid a round of applause.

Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey offered the following preamble and resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

WHEREAS, It is stated that the British Government has made claim to a considerable portion of valuable territory now and hitherto in the possession of the Republic of Venezuela, and is, through its agents at Demerara, in British Guiana, proceeding without legal or equitable right and in defiance of the protests of Venezuela, to exercise dominion over the same and has refused to arbitrate the questions of disputed boundaries; and

WHEREAS, The United States has by its settled policy and practices defended the existence and independence of all American countries against European domination and control, and is, through its agents at Demerara, in British Guiana, proceeding without legal or equitable right and in defiance of the protests of Venezuela, to exercise dominion over the same and has refused to arbitrate the questions of disputed boundaries; and

WHEREAS, The extension and development of our system of railways have not only rendered necessary additional safeguards for life and property, but have given greater frequency to questions in which the interests of rival companies are found to be in conflict, and to require authoritative adjustment. As further legislation appears to be needed for those purposes a measure will be submitted to you for consideration and the improvement of the Railway act.

"Experience having shown that amendments are required to make the provisions of the act respecting the elections of members of the House of Commons more effective and more convenient in operation, you will be asked to consider a measure for the amendment of that statute. The act respecting controverted elections may likewise require attention with a view to the removal of certain questions of interpretation which have arisen and which should be set at rest.

"My Government has availed itself of the opportunity afforded by the recess to consider numerous suggestions which have been made for improving the details of the act respecting the elective franchise, and a measure will be submitted to you for the purpose of simplifying the law and greatly lessening the cost of its operation.

"The growth of the Northwest Territories renders expedient an improvement in the system of government and legislation affecting these portions of the Dominion, and a bill for that purpose will be laid before you.

"A bill will be submitted to you to make the larger portion of the modern laws of England applicable to the Province of Manitoba and to the Northwest Territories in regard to matters which have not as yet been made the subject of Canadian legislation. Among other measures bills will be presented to you relating to the judiciary, civil service, and to the audit of public accounts.

"The accounts for the last year will be laid before you, as well as estimates for the ensuing year. They have been prepared with due rezard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

"I commend these important subjects and all matters affecting public interests which may be brought before you to your best consideration, and I feel assured that you will address yourselves to them with earnestness and assiduity."

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Chronicle*, commenting on the fisheries treaty, says: "It is an amicable bargain. In the nature of things Canada's concessions appear to be larger than America's; but it would be useless for Mr. Chamberlain to extort such terms from America as would lead to the rejection of the treaty by the Senate."

The *Daily News* says: "We still think that it would have been better to have chosen a Commissioner less obnoxious to a powerful section of the American public."

WORK IN THE SENATE.

Educating Indian Children—Passage of the Electric Street Railway Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—The Senate in the morning hour passed bills extending the laws of the United States over the public land strip (No Man's Land); to amend the Alien Land act so as to permit foreign Governments to acquire property in the District of Columbia; to provide protection for submarine cables.

The bill to provide for the compulsory education of Indian children (not including the five civilized tribes nor the Osages) was taken from the calendar and debated. Mr. Vest spoke of the bill as a most important one, and as establishing an entirely new system. There was no subject that admitted of a greater discussion, of more difference of opinion, more sentiment, and more ignorance than that of the education of Indians. He declared his conviction that day schools among the Indians were absolutely worthless. The bill went over without action, Mr. Vest offering an amendment to it to be printed.

The Senate then took up the unfinished business, being the bill to incorporate the Washington Electric Railway Company in the District of Columbia. Mr. Vest spoke of the proposition to sell the franchise to the highest bidder, and referred to the City of New York as having resorted to the system of giving street railroad franchises to the highest and best bidder, being driven thereto by the scandals and abuses which had expatriated certain men and threatened the liberties of others.

An amendment was adopted requiring the company to pay a tax of 4 per cent for the first four years, 6 per cent for the next four years, and after that 8 per cent. The bill then passed and the Senate adjourned.

NATIONAL CAPITAL MISCELLANY.

Extending Uncle Sam's Jurisdiction Over "No Man's Land."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Senator Platt, from the Committee on Territories, today reported favorably a bill to extend the southern and western boundaries of Kansas so as to include what is known as the Public Land Strip within the limits of the State. The report accompanying the bill says:

Within the last few years there has been a large immigration to this section, and its lands, which are fertile, have been largely occupied. Flourishing towns have also grown up. This portion of the public domain is without laws, except such as have been enacted by the settlers, and while the great majority of the settlers are industrious, thrifty, and moral many criminals and outlaws have taken up their abode there, and make frequent predatory incursions into the States of Kansas on the north and Texas on the south. The condition of this part of the public domain calls for immediate action by Congress, and of the various plans which have been proposed for the organization of the country none seem to the committee to possess the merit of the plan proposed by the bill.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Controller of the Currency today authorized the National Live-Stock Bank of Chicago, Ill., to begin business, with a capital of $600,000.

Senator Spooner today reported favorably from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds bills for the erection of public buildings at Cheyenne, Wyo., $80,000, and Sioux City, $250,000.

From the Committee on Military Affairs Senator Cameron today reported favorably a bill to authorize the President to appoint Gen. Alfred Pleasonton a Major of cavalry on the retired list, and Senator Davis a bill to authorize the appointment of Gen. William W. Averell as a Colonel on the retired list.

Representative McKenna of California presented to the House today resolutions of the wool-growers of California against the reduction of the duty on imported wool, which they assert would practically abolish wool-growing in California, as competition could not be carried on against the cheap labor and cheaper grades of other countries.

The Treasury Department today issued warrants for the payment of $10,000,000 on account of pensions, the effect of which is to reduce the surplus for the month of February from $17,000,000 to $7,000,000. The total revenues for the month to date aggregate $25,000,000, being $2,000,000 in excess of an average of $1,000,000 a day. The expenditures during the same time amount to $18,000,000.

HEAVY DIAMOND ROBBERIES.

Developments in the Case of the Thieving Postmaster in Paso del Norte.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 13.—The arrest of Postmaster Fleury of Paso del Norte, Mexico, last Thursday, charged with robbing the mails and smuggling goods into Mexico, has led to many startling developments. The last is the arrest of Albert Kahn of Kahn Bros., merchants and importers here. The firm is composed of Albert and Felix Kahn and Felix Brumschweig. Albert Kahn is charged with receiving stolen goods from Fleury. Felix Brumschweig said today:

"Last May or June Fleury came to our store and represented that as an agent for another party he had a lot of diamonds and watches for sale. Mr. Kahn bought diamonds amounting to $600 and watches valued at $600, Mexican money. Fleury was asked for a bill of sale, but promised to make one, but always put it off. Last month he brought some scarf-pins and breastpins, set with pearls and diamonds. Mr. Kahn purchased them for $340, American money. This time, to protect ourselves, Fleury was paid with a check. That is the whole story. As soon as we saw the account of Fleury's arrest Mr. Kahn took the check and the balance of the goods unsold and delivered them to the authorities. We are informed that Fleury has told the officers that Kahn Bros. were accomplices of his."

Albert Kahn is not in jail but confined at the house of the District Judge under guard. Felix Kahn is in France. It is known that warrants are out for the arrest of the other persons, but the Mexican authorities are very reticent. Fleury asserts that the stealing was done by one of his clerks named O'Ferral, who absconded last June, but this defense is annihilated by the fact that Fleury himself sold the stolen diamonds. The clerk has been arrested in San Antonio and will be extradited. Two of the thefts amounted to $65,000, and it is believed that the aggregate, if known, would reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Birthday of an Old Settler.

AUBURN, Ill., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Last night Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Turner gave a reception to a large number of the friends and relatives of Mrs. Turner's father, Mr. George W. Wimmer, who was born Feb. 22, 1796, in Maryland, and named for and by Gen. Washington himself. Mr. Wimmer came to Illinois in 1819.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Speech of Governor-General Lansdowne on Opening the Session.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 23.—At 3 p. m. today His Excellency Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General, proceeded in state to the Parliament Building, and the members of the House of Commons having been summoned to the Senate Chamber, his Excellency opened the second session of the sixth Parliament of Canada with the following speech:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: It affords me much gratification to meet you once more at the commencement of the parliamentary session and to congratulate you upon the general prosperity of the country. Although the labors of the husbandmen have not been rewarded in some portions of the Dominion by adequate return, the harvest of last year has on the whole been plenteous, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories it was one of remarkable abundance.

"The negotiations between her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the adjustment of what is known as the 'Fishery question' have, I am pleased to inform you, resulted in a treaty which will, I venture to hope, be considered by you as honorable and satisfactory to both nations. The treaty, with papers and correspondence relating thereto, will be laid before you, and you will be inv

SUTRO TUNNEL COMPANY.

Stockholders are hereby notified that the holders of the mortage now under foreclosure have served notice of motion for trial of the case at an early day. The danger of extinction of all the shares may be averted if every stockholder will subscribe AT ONCE for the company's bonds to as large an extent as possible on ALL his holdings, as a settlement of the litigation, on the favorable basis heretofore announced, may still be effected if made without delay. Nearly one-half of the required sum is already subscribed, but is wholly unavailable unless delinquent stockholders will respond AT ONCE.

Are the stockholders willing to lose the opportunity of protecting for one million dollars a property which has cost ten millions and has now an income of about one thousand dollars per day, when they can save it and impart a substantial value to their shares by loaning their own company 50 cents per share and receive in return first mortgage security on this valuable property at the rate of $1 per share?

EVERY shareholder must act for himself and not depend upon others, as EVERY share must be subscribed for in order to raise the necessary sum.

The income of the company from royalties alone for December and January last was about $52,000, and there is every prospect that this income will not only continue, but largely increase in the near future.

New York, Feb. 15, 1888.

THEODORE SUTRO,
Attorney, etc., Sutro Tunnel Company,
Rooms 45 and 46, Drexel Building.

$1,000,000
Cook County 4% Bonds

FOR SALE BY
The First National Bank of Chicago.

Bonds due in from 1 to 20 years, in denominations of $500 and $100.

Price 100½ to 104½, according to maturity.

These bonds will be ready for delivery March 1st. Subscriptions for large or small amounts will be received by said Bank at any time prior to date of delivery.

HENRY E. LOWE,
BROKER IN
BANK STOCKS, TELEPHONE STOCKS, CITY RAILWAY STOCKS AND BONDS, GAS STOCKS AND GAS BONDS.
Loans on Collateral Security negotiated for country banks having surplus funds to invest.
Office 11 Old Board of Trade Building.

KNOTT & LEWIS,
86 Washington-st.,
Loans and Real Estate.
BUILDING LOANS
On very favorable terms.

D. M. ERSKINE, JR., & CO.,
REAL ESTATE & LOANS,
166 LA SALLE-ST.

DUCAT, LYON & CO.,
INSURANCE AGENTS,
Home Insurance Building, 201 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 23.	Feb. 16.
New York	$101,474,232	$86,267,681
Boston	14,954,070	14,481,917
Chicago	11,239,000	8,625,000
Philadelphia	11,011,750	10,293,522
St. Louis	3,612,166	2,775,699
Baltimore	2,082,024	1,978,212
New Orleans	....	2,558,404

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 10c discount and par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The Board of Trade men began to make their appearance in the money market yesterday. Loans for March on warehouse receipts were made at 5@6 per cent. It is claimed by some of the borrowers that large quantities of bank money were offered to them at 5, but it is certain that some of the best institutions refused to let any go at less than 6. As for ordinary bank discounts, they were at about the same rates as heretofore. The balances of the banks available for lending are not large, and as a good demand for the spring trade is expected some of the lenders prefer holding their rates, expecting a heavy demand in the near future. Eastern bills were steady at par. Sterling was higher, the following being the quotations in this city:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Bankers' sterling, posted rates	485½	487½
Bankers' actual	485	486¾
Commercial sterling	483¾	485¾

There was a fair demand for securities. Sales were made at the Chicago Stock Exchange of $1,000 Gas Light & Coke 5s at 84, $2,000 at 83⅞, $2,000 at 83¾, $7,000 at 83⅝, $1,000 at 83½, $2,000 at 83⅜, $2,000 Consumers' 5s at 79, $1,000 at 79¼, $1,000 West Division Railway 5s at 101⅛, and $10,000 at 101¼. Sales were made over the counter of $5,000 Gas Light & Coke 5s at 83⅝, $5,000 at 83¾, $3,000 Cook County 5s at 107½, $3,000 Cook County 4s at 101¾, $5,000 Consumers' 5s at 79, $6,000 West Division Railway 5s at 101⅛, $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 92½, and $1,500 United States 4½s at 108. The examination of C. R. Cummings as to the Gast Trust before a Master in Chancery affected the gas bonds, though it is difficult to see what real connection there could be.

On the Chicago Board of Trade 250 St. Paul sold at 77@77¼.

Among our operators on the New York Stock Exchange there was a disposition to buy for a scalp, though they fought shy of the Grangers. Recent buyers of Richmond Terminal saw a profit in their purchases. It is claimed that Hettie Green was buying the stock through Hollins & Co. A few purchases of Western Union were made in this city. It is reported that a strong pool has been formed to support St. Paul, but this statement has been made so often that little attention was paid to it.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Road decreased $151,883 in December. The earnings of the East Tennessee Road increased $8,563 the second week of February; Memphis & Charleston, $5,233; Flint & Pere Marquette, $2,656; Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore, $3,087. The earnings of the Ohio & Mississippi decreased $8,592.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The stock market was strong throughout the day, though with the exception of a few specialties there was no special activity at any time, and no gain in prices after 12 o'clock until near the close, which was firm for the general list. The Southern stocks were exceptionally active and higher throughout the day. St. Paul also was very strong in the last half hour, and Norfolk & Western preferred was unusually active at the close.

The net advances for the day were: Memphis & Charleston 4, East Tennessee first pfd 2¾, 2nd pfd ⅝, Philadelphia Gas 1⅛, Manhattan 1, Norfolk & Western pfd ⅞, Richmond Terminal ⅝, pfd ⅞, St. Paul ⅝, pfd ⅝, Colorado Coal ⅝, New England ⅝, Norfolk & Western pfd ⅝, Louisville ⅛, Missouri Pacific ⅛, Texas Pacific ⅜, Oregon Transcontinental ⅜, Northwest ⅜, New York Central ⅜, Lake Shore ¼, Jersey Central ¼, Pacific Mail ¼, Union Pacific ¼, Western Union Telegraph ¼, White Breast Fuel ¼, Erie ⅛, Reading ⅛.

The net declines for the day were: Illinois Central 1, Manitoba ⅛, Tennessee Coal ⅜, Bloomington & Western ⅜, Chicago & Indianapolis ¼, Chicago & Eastern Illinois ¼, Lackawanna ¼, Delaware & Hudson ¼, Omaha ¼.

The first prices of all stocks were from ⅛ to ⅜ higher than the closing figures Tuesday, and the general market continued strong, though dull, through the forenoon at about this level. The conspicuous features, however, were the Richmond Terminal stocks, which alone furnished 43 per cent of the whole forenoon's business, the preferred advancing 2 points to 69⅛, and reacting to 68⅛ by 12 o'clock. Memphis & Charleston and East Tennessee first preferred also both advanced 3½ points. Aside from whatever project may be on foot in regard to the Richmond Terminal roads which has started the buying of those stocks by inside parties, the great increase in the earnings of the Southern roads penetrating the new coal and iron region which extends from near Bristol, Tenn., to Birmingham, Ala., is attracting general attention. The only matter for surprise is that it has not advanced the prices of all these stocks before now. It is well known that the net earnings of the Norfolk & Western were about 30 per cent greater in 1887 than in 1886, without any important increase of mileage. The growth and prosperity of that part of the country in the last year has exceeded that of any other part of the United States. The roads there, instead of being competitive, are feeders to each other, rates are maintained, and the net earnings increase in greater ratio than the gross. For the second week of February the Memphis & Charleston shows an increase of 23 per cent and the East Tennessee an increase of 84 per cent. The great difference in the inducement to invest in the dividend-paying stocks now as compared to a year ago is very forcibly shown by the annual report of the Lake Shore for the year to Dec. 31, 1887, in which it appears that the total profits over fixed charges in 1887 were equal to 8.90 per cent on the present price of its stock at 92, while the profits of 1886 were equal to only 5.18 per cent on its price of 96 one year ago.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closed—Feb. 23	Closed—Feb. 21
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,670	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
Atchison	10	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	......
Alton & T. H.	100	36½	36½	36½	......
C. I., St. L. & E.	100	79	79	79	......
Canadian Pacific	100	57¼	57¼	57¼	......
Canada Southern	210	53⅝	53	53⅜	53⅜
Central Iowa	100	4½	4½	4½	......
Ches. & Ohio	500	3	3	3	......
Do 1st pfd	100	6	5½	6	6
Do 2d pfd	100	4½	4½	4½	......
C., B. & Q.	8	126	126	128	126⅝
Col. Coal & Iron	100	38¼	38¼	38¼	38
Chicago & E. Ill.	100	41	41	41	......
D., L. & W.	2,400	130⅝	130⅛	130⅝	130⅝
Del & Hudson	367	109½	109⅛	109⅜	110
D. & Rio G. pfd	......	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
Erie	1,880	27⅝	26⅞	27	26⅝
Do seconds	30,000	98⅝	98	98¼	98
E. T. & Ga.	350	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	......
Do 1st pfd	900	65	64	64⅝	61
Do 2d pfd	700	23⅛	22⅛	22½	......
Ft. Worth & Den	100	43	43	43	43
G. B., W. & St. P.	200	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	......
H. & W.	200	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	......
Ill. Central	300	118	118	118	117
Jersey Central	3,435	81	80¾	80¾	80⅝
Kingston & Penn	100	31	31	31	......
K. & Texas	50	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	......
Lake Shore	1,170	92	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
Louis. & Nash	1,730	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
L. E. & W.	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	......
Do pfd	550	46⅛	46	46⅛	......
Manhat. Con	720	90⅝	88¾	90⅝	89
M., L. S. & W.	100	70	70	70	......
Mich. Central	100	82	82	82	......
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	14	14	14	......
Mo. Pacific	755	85¼	84⅞	85¼	84⅞
Mobile & Ohio	18	11	11	11	......
Memphis & Chas	2,707	57	55	57	......
Northwestern	3,978	109⅛	108⅜	108⅝	108⅝
Do pfd	17	144	144	144	......
Northern Pac. pfd	1,310	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	44⅞
Nor. & W. pfd	1,810	45⅛	45	45⅛	45
N. Y. Cent	100	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	1,450	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
N. Y., S. & W.	50	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	......
Oregon Imp'v't	100	52	52	52	52
O. Transcon	400	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛
Ont. & W.	100	17	17	17	17
Pacific Mail	675	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36¼
P. D. & E.	150	19	19	19	......
Phil. Gas Co.	400	104¾	104	104¾	......
Pittsburg	100	155	155	155	......
Reading	12,845	66⅜	66⅛	66⅜	66⅜
R. & W. P. T.	35,800	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	23⅝
Do pfd	2,920	69⅛	67⅛	68⅛	67⅛
Rock Island	300	113⅛	113	113⅛	......
St. Paul	16,992	77⅛	77	77⅛	76⅝
Do pfd	150	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
St. P. & Dul	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	......
Do pfd	20	104	104	104	......
St. P. & Omaha	100	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
St. P., M. & M.	100	109	109	109	109⅛
St. L. & S. F. pfd	200	72⅛	71⅛	71⅛	72
Texas Pacific	125	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
Tennessee Coal	805	31⅛	31	31	31⅛
Union Pacific	3,300	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
W. & L. E.	100	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
Western Union	8,954	79	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	140	Fargo	128
American	107	United States	72¼

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg	125⅜	M. K. & T. gen 5s	60¾
U. S. 4s coup	125¼	Mutual Union 6s	92½
U. S. 4½s reg	106⅛	N. J. C. int. cert	101¼
U. S. 4½s coup	107⅛	Northern Pacific 1sts	116⅛
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Northern Pacific 2ds	105
Louisiana stamped 4s	92¾	Northwestern con	141⅜
Missouri 6s	101	Northwestern deb. 5s	108
Tenn. new set 6s	105	Oregon & Trans. 6s	95¾
Tenn. new set 5s	99	St. L. & I. M. gen. 5s	88
Tenn. new set 3s	69⅛	St. L. & S. F. gen. m	115¼
Canada Southern 2ds	93⅛	St. Paul consols	125¼
Canada Pacific 1sts	113⅛	St. P., C. & Pac. 1sts	120
Denver & Rio G. 1sts	120	Tex. P., L. G. tr. rcts	49
Denver & Rio G. 4s	77⅛	Tex. P., R. G. tr. rcts	68
Den. & R. G. W. 1sts	72	Union Pacific 1sts	113¼
Erie 2ds	98⅛	West Shore	101⅛
M. K. & T. gen 6s	68⅛		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 La con 4s....92	1000 M & E 1st gtd....135¼
4000 A & P gt 4s....81⅛	1000 M&St L 1st....102
36000 B & O 5s....108@108⅛	7000 Mob&O 1st db....50⅛
22000 C&O cp 4s....67@67⅜	6000 M&NW 1s 1913 on Extn....107⅛@107⅜
24000 C & O cur....20	8000 M L S & W cn....98⅜
2500 C&Ols—SerBx cp 67⅛	8000 N Y L E & Wn 2d cn 98
2000 Can Slst gtd....106	11000 N Y Elv 1st....116
9000 C C C & I g m....109	10000 N Y C & St L 4s....89
1000 C & Ind Coal 1st....98⅛	3000 N Y C deb (s20)....110⅛
1000 C H V & T 5s....72	45000 N Y C Ex 5s....105⅛
17000 C B & Q—Neb Ex 4s....92⅛@93	11000 N Y S & W 1 rfd 5s 92
3000 D & H reg '91....108	5000 N Y L E & W 1st....129
15000 E T cn gd 5s....99⅛	3000 N P 1st cp....116⅛
13000 Erie 7s cn gld....137½	4000 N J C g m 5s....101⅛
3000 E L & B S 6s....102	5000 do (s 10)....101⅛
8000 Ft W & D 1st. 81⅛@81⅛	2000 Ogn SL 6s....101⅛
2000 F & P M 1st....122	1000 Ogn Imp 1st....99
3000 Ft Wayne 2d....138	1000 O & M con s f....116⅛
10000 G C & S F gd 6s....97⅛	2000 Rich & D 6s....114⅛
4000 H & S Jo 6s cn....121⅛	2000 R & W P—Tm tr 6s. 87
1000 L & N—Cecl'n Br 109	3000 R & P 1st....118
21000 L & N g m 6s 112⅛@113	50000 S L & I M—C & F 1st....104⅛@105
7000 L & N tr bds 6s....109	2000 So Car 2d....81
1000 L & N con....121	2000 St J & G I 1st....101
2000 Long D 6s....117	9000 Tol A A & N M 1st 99
5000 L E & W 1st 5s....105	8000 T Pac Rio 1rst....68
10000 M & S P 1—C & P W 5s 104⅛	2000 W S gtd 4s....101⅛
5000 M & S P 1st—So M D. 112⅛	35 Amn Ex....107⅛@107⅜
1000 M & St P con....125⅛	10 U S Express....73⅛
13000 M K & T con 7s....101⅛@101⅛	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 La cons 4s....92⅛	2000 Mich C 5s 1902....110
1000 A & P gtd 4s....82	1000 N Y C & S L 4s....89
4000 A & T H 2d....104⅛	1000 N Pa 1st cp....116⅛
2000 C C C & I 6s....101⅛	1000 N C & St L 1st....130
2000 Can S 1stgtd....106	2000 Ogn R & N 5s....99⅛
1000 C P & A 7s....111⅛	5000 O & T 6s....95⅛
1000 C B & Q 7s....131⅛	2000 St L & I M 5s....88
5000 Cen Pa bds 1936....104	5000 St L & I M 1st....108
3000 D & R G 4s....77⅛	5000 St L & S F g m 5s....102⅛
12000 E L & B S 6s. 102⅛@102⅜	4000 S P M & M 1st cn 6s 115
2000 Erie 7s cn gd....137⅛	2000 S P M & M 1—M E x 4s. 82⅛
4000 Ft W & D 1s....81⅛	2000 So Car inc....17@17⅛
10000 G C & S F 1st gld 6s....97⅛@97⅜	18000 Shen V g m Trust 34⅛
1000 K P 6s of 1896....109⅛	3000 Tol A A & N M 1st. 98⅜
2000 L & W B con asstd. 114⅛	2000 T & W 1st....109
2000 L & N tr 6s....109⅛	1000 T C I & R 6s—Birm D 1st....105
2000 M & S P 1s C & P W 5s 105	2000 U Pac 1st of '98..114⅛
7000 M L S & W cn 88⅛@88⅛	2000 U Pac 1st of '99..115⅛
7000 M U T 6s....91⅛@92	16000 W S gtd 4s 101⅛@101⅜
2000 M K & T gen 5s....60⅛	5000 W & S P 2d....132
2000 M K & T gen 6s....68⅛	20 Bank of Rep....142
6000 M K & T con 7s....101⅛@101⅛	6 Bank of N Y....118
6000 M & Chas 6s....104⅛	20 People's Bank....185

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 S Car 6s non-f....4	5000 M K & T gn 6s (s20). 68⅛
30000 A & P gtd 4s....81⅛	5000 M U T 6s....92⅛
1000 B C R & N 1st....100	20000 N Y L E & W n 2 cn. 98⅛
10000 C & O cp 4s....66⅛	1000 N Y L & W 1st....129
5000 C & O cur....19⅛	10000 N Y C & St L 4s. 89
2000 C & O pur mon fd. 109	1000 N W s f deb 5s....108
12000 Cen P bds of 1936....103⅛@104⅛	1000 N W s f db 5s reg..108⅛
2000 C R I & P 5s cp....106⅛	4000 N J C gm 5s (s20)..101⅛
2000 C R & B of Ga gd 5s 101⅛	2000 O Ry & N 5s....99⅛
2000 D & R G 4s....77⅛	2000 Ogn & T 6s....98⅛
5000 E & T H 1st....116⅛	11000 R W & O con....103
6000 E T cons gold 5s. 99⅛	3000 St L & S F g m 5s. 103
3000 Ft W & D 1st....81⅛	9000 S L & S F g m 6s. 115⅛
11000 Intl cp 6s....71	7000 S P M & M 1—M E x 4s. 82
3000 Intl & G N 1s t....104	5000 Tol A A & N M 1st. 99
2000 K P 1st cn....105⅛	13000 W S gtd 4s. 101⅛@101⅜
2000 L & N tr b 6s....109⅛	1000 W S gtd reg 4s....101⅛
2000 L E & W 1s 5s....105	150 U S Ex....72⅛@73⅛

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent, last loan 2; closed offered at 1. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5¼. Sterling exchange dull but firm at 485 for sixty-day bills and 486¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 114,158 shares, including: Northwestern, 3,878; New Jersey Central, 3,425; Reading, 13,645; Richmond & West Point, 33,-720; St. Paul, 17,070; Union Pacific, 3,300; Western Union, 8,654.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	2,383	99	99⅛	98⅝	98⅞
Union Pacific	100	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
Pullman	20	141	141	141	141
Bell Tel.	15	218	218	218	218
Mexican Central	350	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
C., B. & Q.	20	127	127⅛	127	127⅛
Wis. Central	300	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
Birmingham	25	49	49	49	49
C., B. & N.	2	57⅛	58	57⅛	58
Cala. Southern	100	42	42	42	42

Bond transactions and quotations:

3000 Atch coll 5s....93@93⅛	10000 C K & W inc....46
2000 Sonora 7s....104	1000 Cala So inc....84
1000 N E 7s....124⅛	3000 Mex 10 p c scrip..99
2000 Birm 5s....92⅛	7000 Mex 4s....66⅛
14400 C K W 5s....93⅛@94⅛	3000 O S L 6s....100⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 23.—The market closed dull but steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅛@54⅛; Reading, 33⅛@33 7-16; Lehigh Valley, 55⅛@56⅛; Reading generals, 111⅛@111⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Consols closed at 102 5-16 for both money and the account.

Atlantic and Great Western firsts, 36⅛; Canadian Pacific, 58⅛; Erie, 27⅛; Erie seconds, 100⅛; Mexican ordinary, 49⅛; St. Paul common, 79⅛; Pennsylvania, 55⅛; Reading, 34⅛; Mexican Central, 14⅛.

Bar silver, 44d per ounce.

The Bank of England gained £74,000 bullion on balance today. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £250,000 during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liabilities is now 46.7s per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Three per cent rentes, 81 francs, 97½ centimes for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 5,025,000 francs gold and 3,475,000 francs silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mining shares quiet: Amador, $1.60; Bodie, $2.35; Brunswick, $1.55; Caledonia, B. H., $1.85; California & Virginia, $14.75; Eureka, $11.25; Homestake, $11.25; Mexican, $5.00; Ontario, $28.50; Pronstite, $2.00; Sierra Nevada, $4.50; Standard, $2.90; Savage, $6.00; Santiago, $3.25.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), $2.50; Calumet & Hecla, $248.00; Franklin, $16.00; Huron, $5.00; Osceola, $23.50; Pewabic (new), $3.00; Quincy, $72.00; Tamarack, $171.00. Money on call 3½@4½. Prime mercantile paper, 4½.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 23.—Closing quotations: Alta, $1.95; Best & Belcher, $5.50; Bodie Consolidated, $2.25; Chollar, $5.00; Consolidated California & Virginia, $14.75; Crown Point, $6.12½; Eureka Consolidated, $11.50; Gould & Curry, $4.30; Hale & Norcross, $9.00; Mexican, $5.12½; Mono, $1.90; Mount Diablo, $4.50; Navajo, $1.65; Ophir, $9.87½; Potosi, $4.65; Savage, $6.00; Sierra Nevada, $4.40; Union Consolidated, $4.10; Utah, $1.70; Yellow Jacket, $8.50; Nevada Queen, $3.85; North Belle Isle, $7.50. Dividend declared—Eureka Consolidated, 25c.

METALS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Despite the fact that there were many large orders for cash copper on March delivery at an advance of 10 points on market quotations a small business was transacted at the Metal Exchange. Not more than 150,000 lbs were sold, and of this one-half was for April delivery at $16.40 and the balance May and June at $16.30. London cables reporting an advance of £1 on Chili bars had no effect on the New York market. A fairly large amount of tin for April and May delivery was offered at from $31.60 to $31.45, and at the close $31.40 might have been accepted to clear out a parcel of 200 tons. This figure is 5¼c below ruling spot price.

Lead was strong, with slender offerings below 5.30c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets opened weak after the Washington holiday, and were heavy for the first two hours, then recovered a little. The weather was fine enough for April, and this had a depressing effect on the cereals, though the wiser ones remembered that such spells of warmth thus early in the year are generally followed by severe cold later. There was very little support from outside and the markets suffered under the weight of grain which Hutchinson had sold earlier in the week to those who had no other use for it than to sell back on a favorable opportunity.

Provisions sold off in sympathy with a decline in hogs at the Stock Yards. Ribs were the most active. They opened 5c lower at $7.40 for May, and were forced down by a bear pressure to $7.32½, reacted to $7.37½, and closed at $7.35 bid, with June at 7½c premium. Lard opened a shade lower at $7.87½ for May, declined another 5c, reacted to $7.85, and closed at the inside bid, with June at 7½c premium. Pork was dull. It opened 7½c lower at $14.05 for May, sold at $14.07½, declined to $13.90, improved to $14.02½, and closed at $14.00, with this month and next nominal at 20c discount. Cash sales were reported of 800 tcs lard at $7.72½, 40,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs at 9¼c; 275 tcs sweet pickled hams and 250 tcs sweet pickled shoulders, both on private terms.

In flour the reported sales were 775 brls and 600 sacks, at $1.70 for low grades and the rest on private terms. There was a little more doing than earlier in the week, but the trading was only local, and the market was easy in sympathy with wheat.

No. 2 red winter wheat in store sold at 80½c, with No. 3 nominal at 75c; No. 3 red free on board sold at 77@78c. Total, only 4 cars.

Wheat was weak. Early cables were dull and the second ones heavy in tone, while exporters were said to be selling in New York. The export movement there was reported to be fair, with an expectation that it will be good for some weeks to come. But there was talk of an increased movement from the Northwest, which, with the fine weather here, made the market heavy most of the time. May opened ⅛c lower, at 80⅛c, and sold a shade above that, declined to 79⅝c, but met with such good buying support on resting orders at 80c that it reacted to 80⅛c, and fell back to 79⅞c at the close, with June and July at ⅜c premium. Fresh receipts of No. 2 spring in store sold at 77½c, with No. 3 nominal at 64@68c, according to location. Free on board sold at 79c for No. 2 hard, 76⅛@76⅛c for No. 3 hard, 70@75c for No. 3, and 61@71c for No. 4. Total, 33 cars.

In corn there was a moderate trade at a lower range of prices. Warren, Baker, Trego, and Gaylord were rather free sellers, giving the crowd all it would take. Samples sold about ½c lower, with larger offerings. May opened ⅛c lower, at 51⅛c, sold at 51⅛c, weakened to 50⅝c, reacted ⅛c, and closed heavy at the inside of the day, with June at ⅛@⅛c discount. Cash oats in store and to go there sold at 48⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 46⅛@46⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 48⅛@48⅛c for No. 2, and 46@46⅛c for No. 3. Free on board sold at 45@46c for ears, 48@49⅛c for No. 2 white, 46⅛@47⅛c for No. 3 white, 49⅛c for No. 2 yellow at a country point, 46⅛@47⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 46⅛@46⅛c for No. 3, and 44@46⅛c for No. 4, with 41⅛c for no grade. No. 3 on track sold at 46⅛@47c. Total 348 cars.

Oats were simply dull, and weakened in sympathy with corn. May opened ⅛c lower, at 31c, improved to 31⅛c bid, and fell off to 30⅞c bid at the close, with about the same for June. August was held at 28c, with 27⅛c bid. Regular oats in store were nominal at 27⅛@27⅛c, and No. 2 mixed to go to store sold at 29⅛c. Free on board sold at 32@34c for barley oats, 32⅛@33⅛c for No. 2 white, 31@31⅛c for No. 3 white, 30⅛@31c for No. 2 mixed, and 29⅛@30c for No. 3 mixed. On track sold at 32⅛@33⅛c for No. 2 white, mostly at 30⅛@31c for No. 2 mixed, and 31@32c for No. 3 white. Total, 162 cars.

Rye sold at 60c for No. 2 in store, or 1c lower. The market was dull in sympathy with other cereals, and buyers reduced bids. Sales by sample were at 61c for No. 2, and 58c for No. 3. Total 5 cars. Futures were nominal, with 63c bid for May.

Barley offerings continued but moderate, and as the inquiry from buyers was small trading was of a rather limited character at about former prices, with the better grades steadier than the common lots. No. 2 in store was nominal at 77@80c, and futures were scarcely mentioned. Sample sales were at 62@76c for No. 3, at 62@69c for No. 4, and at 50c for No. 5. Total sales 44 cars.

Millstuffs were in fair request at former prices. Sales were: 21 cars bran at $14.75@15.50; 13 cars middlings at $14.75@17.37½, with the outside buying choice in sacks; 4 cars shorts at $14.75@15.00.

Flaxseed was in fair request, and as the supply on sale was small holders advanced prices fully 2c, selling No. 1 to go to store at $1.45. Transactions included 6 cars No. 1 as above, 2 cars rejected on track at $1.42, 1 car no grade at $1.38. Flax for May delivery was in demand, and brought $1.47.

Timothy seed suffered another decline of about 2c, with trading in March delivery at $2.46. The offerings were liberal on both cash and future account, and the interest shown was only ordinary. Cash sales covered a wide range, based on about $2.44 for country prime, and included 1,022 bags at $2.10@2.50 for poor to fancy. Clover-seed was about 5c lower under a light demand from regular buyers and increased offerings for future account. Prime cash sold at $3.95 and April at $4.02½. March sold early at $4.00 and later at $3.95. There was light trading in other seeds, based on 80@90c for Hungarian, ordinary millet at 60@62c, and German do at 85c@$1.00.

The bright weather brought out a fair attendance of local buyers on the street markets, and a liberal movement was the result. Poultry was in rather better demand than many other articles of farm produce, while butter was unimproved. The stock of cheese is daily growing less, and holders are not anxious to force sales. Eggs were weaker, potatoes firm, and fruits in good request. There was some increase in the number of country merchants on the markets in person, and dry goods and grocery jobbers enjoyed a fair trade. The volume of sales of boots and shoes is fully as great as at this time last year, and prices rule steady.

A gentleman from Clay County, Kansas, says the people in his section are buying corn at only about 2c below the price in this city, and the article is really scarce. He looks to see corn sell very much higher before the middle of July, and would not be surprised if it go nearly to 80c. This talk may seem wild in the face of so much weakness as was exhibited here yesterday, but that does not prove that it will lack verification by the facts yet to be developed.

It is reported that 76,000 bu wheat and 24,000 bu corn were taken in New York yesterday for export.

The Chicago Board of Trade decided yesterday, by a majority of 149, not to strike out the penalty clause from the existing commission rule. The vote was a large one. Those who do not believe in the trades union plan of doing business are now intending to move for an amendment to the rule, if not its repeal.

B. P. Hutchinson took little part in the trading on 'Change yesterday. Except purchasing a few lots of pork at $14.00 he was a total abstainer, though some parties thought his brokers were selling a moderate quantity of corn for July.

Toledo reports that a party there is shipping out 40,000 bu of No. 2 red wheat direct to mills.

The quantity of wheat and flour on ocean passage to Europe shows an increase of 480,000 bu during the week.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

Articles.	Receipts 1888.	Receipts 1887.	Shipments 1888.	Shipments 1887.
Flour, brls	43,331	43,158	30,411	36,770
Wheat, bu	26,652	44,524	19,173	158,130
Corn, bu	271,368	317,597	125,379	200,778
Oats, bu	223,911	213,597	94,083	348,444
Rye, bu	5,931	6,496	3,190	2,945
Barley, bu	42,424	106,836	45,545	89,409
Grass seed, lbs	363,460	838,935	279,987	767,599
Flaxseed, bu	10,568	13,921	6,997	29,437
Broom-corn, lbs	29,500	206,780	17,992	217,558
Cured meats, lbs	590,880	3,842,690	1,611,271	5,483,044
Canned meats, cases	800	......	3,435	17,212
Dressed beef, lbs	22,990	10,940	1,979,513	7,442,260
Beef, tcs	......	......	7	35
Beef, brls	......	......	230	663
Pork, brls	888	335	1,871	2,182
Lard, lbs	318,400	1,235,700	580,568	2,083,048
Cheese, lbs	78,350	317,426	113,590	285,716
Butter, lbs	250,211	500,788	203,795	633,533
Dressed hogs, No	74	54	555	2,459
Live hogs, No	30,409	51,294	10,743	20,804
Cattle, No	16,120	23,663	4,598	6,246
Sheep, No	8,095	19,116	5,165	5,887
Hides, lbs	485,804	1,168,472	275,110	1,851,180
Wool, lbs	31,655	63,646	31,000	163,391
Coal, tons	17,748	42,845	9,385	10,368
Lumber, M	2,468	5,485	3,424	6,187
Shingles, No. M	266	314	......	1,120
Salt, brls	1,502	20,810	4,743	22,005

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Tuesday by car-loads.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	1	1	......	2
Spring wheat	2	10	11	23
Corn	2	288	32	322
Oats	47	58	......	105
Rye	3	1	......	4
Barley	......	20	14	34
Total	55	378	57	490

Inspected out: 6,745 bu corn, 9,100 bu oats, 594 bu rye, and 4,676 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 57 cars wheat, 450 cars corn, 165 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following table shows the range of prices for provisions and grain:

MESS PORK.	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
Cash	$13.90	$13.70 @13.85	$13.80
March	13.90	13.70 @13.87½	13.80
May	14.12½	13.90 @14.07½	14.00
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
February	$7.75	$7.70 @ 7.75	$7.70
March	7.77½	7.72½@ 7.77½	7.75
May	7.90	7.82½@ 7.87½	7.85
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$7.27½	$7.20 @ 7.27½	$7.20
March	7.30	7.20 @ 7.27½	7.20
May	7.45	7.32½@ 7.40	7.35
WHEAT.			
February	75⅞	75 @ 75⅞	75
March	75⅞	75 @ 75⅞	75
May	80⅜	79⅝@ 80⅜	79⅞
CORN.			
February	47⅛	46⅝@ 47⅛	46⅝
March	47⅛	46⅝@ 47⅛	46⅝
May	51⅛	50⅝@ 51⅛	50⅞
OATS.			
February	27⅛	......@......	27⅛
May	31⅛	30⅝@ 31⅛	30⅞

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	February.	March.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 72	$ 72	$ 77⅞
No. 2 corn	33⅛	33⅛	38⅛
No. 2 oats	23⅛	22⅞	28⅛
Mess pork	15.27½	15.27½	15.47½
Lard	6.97½	6.97½	7.10

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 23.	RECEIPTS, BU. Feb. 21.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 23.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Feb. 21.
Western.				
Chicago	26,652	35,139	19,173	15,210
Milwaukee	31,420	23,370	2,240	650
St. Louis	5,000	3,000	18,000	4,000
Toledo	4,077	7,798	25,640	13,033
Detroit	4,778	6,704	3,110	16,473
Kansas City	1,500	......	2,500	1,000
Minneapolis	282,720	132,810	68,400	46,740
Duluth	......	1,567	......	2,542
Peoria	2,000	3,500	1,000	1,000
Total	358,147	213,888	140,063	100,648
Eastern.				
New York	1,650	1,100	198,895	77,460
Philadelphia	5,712	2,155	7,428	6,661
Baltimore	7,906	226	......	......
Total	15,268	3,481	206,323	84,121
Grand total	373,415	217,369	346,386	184,769
Same days 1887	372,006	......	439,000	......

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	Feb. 18, 1888.	Feb. 11, 1888.	Feb. 19, 1887.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,450,000	1,420,000	2,270,000
Corn, qrs	270,000	270,000	310,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Feb. 18, 1888.	Feb. 11, 1888.	Feb. 19, 1887.
Wheat, qrs	130,000	100,000	530,000
Corn, qrs	120,000	120,000	100,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—The receipts were moderate, but in the absence of any special demand trade was slow and the market unimproved. Dairies and rolls met with readier sale than creameries. Quotations: Fancy Elgin creamery, 26@28c per lb; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois do, 23@25c; fair to good do, 18@23c; low grades, 14@17c; fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 17@21c; common and packing stock, 12½@13½c; roll butter, 15½@17½c; grease, 7@8c.

CHEESE—This outward movement was not large, though with stocks daily decreasing the feeling was one of continued firmness for choice full-made creams. Some of more recent production are not strictly choice, and in consequence are slow. Quotations: Choice full cream cheddars, 10¾@11c per lb; flats (2 in a box), 11½@12c; Young Americas, 12½@13c; low grades, 5@9c; skims, choice, 6@7c; fancy 1-lb skims, 9½@10½c; hard skimmed, 2@5c; brick cheese, 12@13c.

EGGS—Were unsettled, with prices tending downward. Fresh laid were quoted at 19@20½c per doz, and ice-house at 13@16c.

GAME—There was no special change in prices. The offerings, which were moderate, met with only an indifferent demand. Quotations: Mallard ducks, $3.25@3.50 per doz; teal do, $2.25@2.50; plover, $1.25@1.50; jacksnipe, $1.50@2.25; rabbits, 75c@$1.00; jackrabbits, $3.00@3.75.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry for all seasonable fruit was good and holders maintained fully previous prices. Stocks of cranberries are much reduced, and, while the demand is only moderate, the feeling is firm. Quotations: Bright Florida oranges, $4.00@5.00 per box; Messina lemons, $3.00@3.75 per do; bell and cherry cranberries, $9.00@9.25 per brl; bell and bugle do, $9.25@10.00; apples, $3.00@3.50 per do in car-loads for good to choice fruit.

HAY—Two days' receipts were offered and, proving too much for the demand, prairie was especially dull. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $13.00@13.50; 3 cars No. 2 do at $11.50@12.00; 40 cars upland prairie at $9.00@11.25. Receipts—48 hours—1,324 tons; shipments, 334 tons.

HIDES—The arrivals continue fairly liberal and sales were on the basis of former prices, as follows: Green hides, 5@5½c per lb; heavy green salted, fully cured, 6½c; light do, 6¾c; partly cured, ½c less; No. 2, G. S., 4¾c; green salted bull, 3½@5½c; green salted calf, 8@8½c; dry flint, 11@13c; deacons, each, 25@35c; dry salted, 8@9½c per lb. All branded hides are discounted 15 per cent from the price of No. 1.

POTATOES—A number of cars of Northwestern grown were on sale, while few imported lots were offered. The demand was chiefly local and the market strong. Quotations on track were: Choice Burbank or white star, 85@90c per bu; beauty of Hebron, choice to fancy, 90@95c; early rose, 90c@$1.00; imported Scotch varieties, 90c@$1.00. Small lots from store sell at an advance.

POULTRY—Dealers had little cause for complaint, as the receipts were quickly taken by buyers, principally local, at prices ruling earlier in the week. Live poultry sold at irregular prices. Quotations: Choice dressed hen-turkeys, 11½@12c per lb; common to good do, mixed, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 8½@9½c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; full-feathered live geese, $5.50@6.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—The demand was improved and previous prices ruled. Onions are scarce at $3.25@3.50 per brl, and cabbages rule firm.

WHISKY—Was steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Quotations have undergone no change for some days, although a fair trade is enjoyed and stocks show moderate reductions.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

Receipts.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 20	7,806	43	18,708	1,771
Tuesday, Feb. 21	8,005	221	14,931	4,087
Wednesday, Feb. 22	8,115	130	15,478	3,998
Thursday, Feb. 23	8,500	110	19,000	4,500
Total	32,426	504	68,117	14,356
Same period last week	30,392	951	82,979	17,987
Shipments.				
Monday, Feb. 20	1,875	....	4,088	536
Tuesday, Feb. 21	2,238	2	5,546	643
Wednesday, Feb. 22	2,360	....	5,197	912
Thursday, Feb. 23	3,300	....	7,500	2,000
Total	9,773	2	22,331	4,091
Same period last week	11,354	130	28,414	3,513

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 hogs, 7,000 cattle, and 4,000 sheep, against 23,188 hogs, 6,924 cattle, and 2,636 sheep received Friday of last week.

CATTLE—One thing in favor of yesterday's market was the fact that early estimates upon the arrivals were nearly 2,000 too high. The number of fresh and "stale" cattle on sale was fully 11,000—quite a large number. For several days past buyers, in their desire to "bear" the market, have been late in getting to work, the bulk of the business being done about noon and later. Shippers and exporters today paid $3.50@5.35 for fair to fancy steers. A New York buyer paid $5.35 for a load averaging 1,623 lbs, and another load sold to a Pittsburg shipper at the same price. Two loads of 1,586-lb steers sold at $5.10, and about four loads averaging 1,480@1,584 lbs at $5.00@5.10. Hundreds of 1,350@1,550-lb steers sold at $4.20@4.75, or about 25@30c lower than the highest price this week. Some 1,451-lb steers sold to a shipper at $4.10. Most of the shipping steers sold at $4.00@4.65. Dressed beef men paid $3.00@4.65 for common to fancy steers averaging 890@1,530 lbs. Most of "killers" sold at $3.50@4.10. Fifty-five 581-lb yearlings sold at $3.45. Native butchers' stock sold quite freely at unchanged prices and stockers and feeders met with a good demand at full previous prices. Some fine 1,100-lb feeding steers sold at $3.60. Quotations are as follows:

Fancy, 1,500 to 1,800 lbs	$5.20@ 5.50
Good to fancy, 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	4.40@ 5.15
Medium to good, 1,000 to 1,250 lbs	3.60@ 4.45
Common steers, 800 to 1,150 lbs	2.75@ 3.45
Fancy native cows and heifers	2.85@ 3.15
Common to choice cows, 850 to 1,100 lbs	1.90@ 2.75
Poor to choice bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	2.10@ 2.90
Stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs	2.35@ 2.75
Feeding steers, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.75@ 3.50
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@40.00

HOGS—Thursday's hog market was the same as Wednesday's closing prices, or 10c lower than last Tuesday's quotations. Trade was quite brisk and only 5,000 common to fair hogs remained unsold. Sales ranged at $4.40@5.65, with few sales above $5.45, and the bulk of transactions at $5.20@5.40; mixed sold principally at $5.15@5.30; heavy at $5.30@5.50, and light at $5.05@5.20.

SHEEP—Thursday's receipts were fair and the market was without quotable change, although Eastern markets were lower. The local demand was good. The Gilder Nebraska sheep sold at $5.40, the same as Wednesday; the Pascoe sheep sold at $5.27½, averaging 140 lbs; the Long sheep sold at $5.25; the Jansen sheep, fine little fellows, sold at $5.25, against $5.42½ Monday; other Nebraska sheep sold at $5.20; and some 85 to 87-lb Montana feeding sheep sold to a Michigan feeder at $4.00, and some 72-lb Kansas sheep sold at $4.25, while a car of fine sheep and lambs, mixed, averaging 133 lbs, sold at $6.25. Native sheep sold at $3.75@5.30, and lambs at $5.40@6.25, with a load of sheep and lambs, mixed, averaging 133 lbs, at $6.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of live stock yesterday at the points named. The * indicates car-loads:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
St Louis	1,600	3,000	1,100
New York	*100	1,609	5,000
Kansas City	1,651	6,735	1,305
East Liberty, Pa	722	1,700	800
Buffalo	80	4,700	2,400
Omaha	300	4,000	.....
Shipments—			
St. Louis	.....	900	.....
New York	*100	.....	.....
Kansas City	432	1,520	225
East Liberty, Pa	760	1,600	1,000
Omaha	180	.....	.....

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.—HOGS—Steady; 5c lower; good to choice, $5.25@5.40; common to medium, $4.70@5.15; skips and pigs, $3.00@4.60.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; demand fair; holders offer freely; winter, 6s 7d@6s 8d; spring, 6s 7d@6s 8d; club, 6s 7d. Corn dull; demand poor at 4s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 68s 9d. Lard, 39s 9d. Long and short clear sides, 39s 6d; Cumberland, 38s; long cut hams, 47s.

CHEESE—58s 6d.

Weather bitter cold.

CLOSING—PROVISIONS—Pork is in poor demand; prime mess, Eastern, 70s, dull; do Western, 62s 6d; dull. Lard is in poor demand; spot, February and April, 39s 9d, steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 6s 8d, steady; do spring, 6s 8d, dull. Flour is in poor demand at 9s 2d; steady. Corn is in poor demand; spot, 4s 9¾d, dull; February, 4s 9¾d, dull; March and April, 4s 8d, dull.

COTTON—Free supply offerings. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 8,100 bales American.

New York, Feb. 23.—[Special.]—Business was everywhere slow today and values were in numerous instances lower and in other cases tended toward a lower basis. At the Produce Exchange things were rather gloomy, nearly everything being sluggish and lower.

COTTON—The spot movement has not increased to any extent from previous records. The business comprised 285 bales to spinners and 25 bales for speculation—all at previous rates. In futures the trading was moderate at lower prices, the market closing quiet, with a net loss of 3@4 points shown.

WHEAT—Options lower. The marked opened lower, ruled dull and weak, and closed heavy at about the lowest prices of the day. Cash wheat was lower. Sales included ungraded red, 89½@91c; No. 1 Northern 89¾c in store; No. 2 red, 88⅛c in elevator, 88⅛@90c afloat, 89c free on board. February closed at 88⅛c; March, 88⅛c; April, 89⅞c; May, 90⅝c; June, 90½c; July, 89⅞c; August, 89⅝c; December, 93⅝c.

CORN—Was quiet and lower; sales included ungraded mixed at 59@63c, steamer; 58⅛@58⅜c, elevator; 60c, afloat; No. 2, 58⅛@59c, in store, elevator, and free on board; March closed at 58⅛c; April, 58⅛c; May, 58⅛c; June, 58⅝c; August, 59⅛c; September, 59⅝c.

OATS—Were lower. Sales included No. 1 white, 42c; No. 2 do, 39¾@41c; No. 3 do, 38⅛@39c; No. 1 mixed, 39c; No. 2 do, 37⅛@38⅛c; No. 3 do, 37c; rejected, 36c; No. 2 Chicago, 39c; mixed on track, 38@40c; white on track, 40@46c; No. 2 mixed, March, closed 37⅛c; April, 37⅛c; May, 37¼c. No. 2 white, March, 39c; May, 39c.

RYE—Dull and nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet and steady.

BARLEY MALT—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork was quiet; mess, $15.25@15.50. Bacon dull and unchanged. Cut meats steady and quiet. Lard was easier; Western, $8.05@8.07½.

BUTTER—The trading has been fair at previous rates. Stocks plenty of all kinds. Quotations were: Creamery—Western, 28@30c; Elgin, 30c; imitation, 21@24c. Dairy—Eastern, half-firkin tubs, 24@27c; do Welsh tubs, 20@25c; do dairies entire, 20@25c; Western, 18@21c. Factory—Fresh, 20@24c.

CHEESE—It is the same quiet market, without variations in prices. Factory—New York, cheddar, 11¾@12⅛c; Western, flat, 11⅛@12c. Creamery—New York, part skims, 6@10c; Pennsylvania, part skims, 1@2c; full skims, 2@5c.

EGGS—The market was steady. Fresh Eastern firsts, 23c; Southern fresh, 22½@23c; Western firsts, 22@22½c.

SUGAR—The raw market remains in a quiet condition, but steady with fair refining at 4⅝c. Refined steady and in good demand. Quotations: Cut loaf, 7¾c; crushed, 7¾c; cubes A, 7c; powdered A, 7c; granulated A, 6⅞c; mold A, 7c; confectioners' A, 6⅝c; coffee, A standard, 6⅝c; coffee, off A, 5.94@6c; white, extra C, 5¾@5⅞c; extra C, 5⅝c; C, 5⅜@5½c; yellow, 6c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS—A feature of the market was a further drop in petroleum rates to 1s 9d. Vessels received but little attention, even at the decline. Other departments remain quiet. To London, steam grain 2d and 2½d from store.

FLOUR—Receipts, 39,059 packages; exports, 11,043 brls, 36,654 sacks; heavy; sales, 19,000 brls.

COFFEE—Spot: fair Rio weak and nominal; options active, unsettled, and decidedly lower; sales, 166,-750 bags; February, 11.85@12.00c; March, 11.05@11.60c; April, 10.80@11.35c; May, 10.80@11.25c; June, 10.75@11.05c; July, 10.20@10.80c; August, 10.45@10.60c; September, 10.00@10.40c; October, 10.00@10.25c; November, 9.80@10.20c; December, 9.75@10.20c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; United, 89⅝c.

EGGS—Quiet and easy; Western, 20@22½c; receipts, 2,788 packages.

DRY GOODS—The demand of agents for cotton fabrics was of the quiet character of previous reports, but large sales resulted from forwardings on old engagements. Woolen goods were in steady order request.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Is steady; Western fresh creamery, 29@32c per lb; extra firsts, 25@28c; firsts, 22@24c; imitation creamery, 22½@24c; Western choice factory, 22@24c; fair to good, 19@21c; New York creamery, 26@28c; and extra firsts, 23@25c; Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; extra firsts, 26@28c; and good to choice dairy, 22@24c; Eastern creamery, 27@29c for good to choice.

CHEESE—Choice Northern, 12¾@13c per lb; Western, 12@12½c; and Northern sage, 13@14c.

EGGS—Eastern, 26@28c per doz; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 26@27c; choice Southern, 25@26c.

WOOL—The total receipts of wool at this port during the last week comprise 5,222 bags domestic and 1,157 bales foreign, against 5,374 bags domestic and 2,201 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1888, comprise 40,736 bags domestic and 9,731 bales foreign, against 40,911 bags domestic and 11,924 bales of foreign for the corresponding period of 1887. The sales for the week comprise 2,233,200 lbs of domestic fleeces and pulled, and 280,000 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 2,513,200 lbs, against 3,619,100 lbs for the previous week and 1,-700,200 lbs for the corresponding week last year. The market continues in a very steady position on fine fleece wools, and, as business rules, prices are sustained. Ohio fleeces are meeting with a fair call, and sell at about 30@31c for X, and 31@32c for XX, while choice XX Pennsylvania would go as high as 33c. This is on a basis of 67@68c cleaned, while X Michigan wools are selling at about a basis of 63c cleaned. The range of sales of Michigan X fleeces is still at 28@29c, but some fancy lots will command more money if they show less than the average shrinkage in scouring. Combing wools hold steady and offerings are meeting with a ready sale. Choice lots of Ohio delaine are quotable at 35c, but some lots go below this figure, one sale of 50,000 lbs at 34c being among the sales reported. Indiana and Missouri unwashed combings are steady, and sell quite readily at 27@29c for ¼ and ⅜ blood, fair sales being reported at these figures. The business done in Territory wools continues liberal, sales reported of these wools being over 700,000 lbs. Owing to the fact that most of the business doing has been on a scoured basis, quotations in the grease are mostly nominal. The scoured basis of fine Montana wools is about 56@57c, but Wyoming and Utah wools range down to 53@55c. Fine medium wools are quotable at about 52@54c cleaned for ¼ bloods, while ⅜ bloods would go as low as 50c. The large movement in these wools for a month or so past has tended to break some stocks, but the market is still well supplied, as a rule. In pulled wools there is no change to note, there being a fair call from buyers at steady prices. On a basis of 37c supers are moving readily.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 23.—FLOUR—Dull and weak, ranging from $2.10 to $4.15.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and declined at the start, meeting with a slight advance toward the close, but closing ⅛@⅜c below Tuesday; No. 2 red, cash, 80⅛@80⅜c; March, 80c; April, 80⅝c; May, 81⅛@82c, closing at 81⅝c; June, 81@81⅜c, closing at 81⅛c; July, 78⅛@78⅞c, closing at 78⅝c; August, 78⅛@78⅞c, closing at 78⅜c; December, 82⅛@83c, closing at 82⅞c. Corn weak and lower; cash, 45@45½c; March, 45@45⅛c, closing at 45c; April, 46⅛@47c, closing at 46⅛c; May, 47⅛@47⅝c, closing at 47⅝c; July, 47⅝c. Oats steady; cash, 29⅛c; May, 29⅛@29⅝c. Rye quiet; 60c. Barley, 75@90c.

EGGS—16⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged; creamery, 24@30c; dairy, 18@26c.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.09.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 118,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 31,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,900 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 291,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 10,000 bu.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat easier; March, 80c bid; May, 81⅜c; July, 78⅜c. Corn lower; March, 45c bid; May, 46⅛@48c; June, 47c bid. Oats barely steady; May, 29⅛c.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market was weak today, with considerable wheat for sale. Cash No. 1 hard sold at 75c; April, 76c; May opened at 79⅛c, ranged between 79⅛c and 79c, closing at 79⅛c; June closed at 80⅛c; and July, 81⅛c. Cars on track, 53. Receipts, none. There are over 200 cars in the yards waiting for the Duluth Elevator Company to start to work.

Toledo, O., Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; cash, 84c; May, 86c; June, 86⅛c; July, 84c; August, 83⅛c. Corn dull; cash, 50⅛c; May, 53c asked. Oats dull; cash, 33c bid; May, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Quiet; cash, $3.90; March and April, $3.90 asked.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat active and easier; cash, 84⅛@85c; May, 86⅛c; June, 86⅛c; July, 84c; August, 83⅛c. Corn dull; cash, 50⅛c; May, 52⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 35c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull, weak; cash, March, and April, $3.90.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; clover-seed, 245 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; clover-seed, 1,000 bags.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—CORN—Firm and demand active; sales of No. 3 at 54½c and No. 3 yellow at 55c on track. Trading was confined to these grades. No. 2 corn was quoted at 55c and No. 2 yellow at 55½c on track.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 23.—GRAIN—Wheat weaker. No. 2 soft, cash, 78⅛c; May, 79⅛c asked. Corn lower; No. 2 cash, 42⅛c asked; March, 43c asked; May sales at 45c. Oats—No. 2 cash, no bids or offerings; May, 30c asked.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23.—OATS—Spot steady but quiet. Sales ungraded white, 42c; No. 3 white, on track, 40½c; do elevator, 40½c; No. 2 white, 41c. Futures dull and ⅛@⅛c lower; No. 2 white, February, 40⅛@40⅜c; March, 40@40½c; April, 40⅛@40⅝c; May, 40⅜@41⅛c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—WHEAT—There was a large amount of wheat offered today and sellers were forced to accept lower prices. There was some buying at the decline, but sellers who refused to come down had to carry their grain away unsold. Receipts for the two days were 496 cars; shipments, 120 cars. Closing: In store—No. 1 hard, cash 76c; March, 76c; May, 78⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash and March, 74⅛c; May, 76⅛c; No. 2 Northern, cash and March, 72c; May, 74c. On track—No. 1 hard, 78⅛@78⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 73@73⅛c.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 23.—WHEAT—Weak; cash, 75⅛c; March, 75c; May, 78⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2, 46c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 23.—OATS—Steady and dull; Western white, 40@41c; do mixed, 37@39c.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 23.—WHISKY—Steady; sales, 1,502 brls finished goods on a basis of $1.09.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 23.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 39c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Feb. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dayton st, 177 ft s of Clay, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 23 (G. F. Stanton to J. Schnoor)....$ 2,100

Central Park boulevard, n e cor of Drake av, s f, 50x161½ ft, dated Feb. 21 (S. W. Roth to N. L. Hansen).... 2,600

Ashland av, 165 ft n of Taylor st, e f, 37⅛x150 ft, dated Jan. 31 (D. W. Irwin to A. Rehm).... 5,625

Upton st, 268 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 25, 1887 (H. Sweet to L. Daum).... 1,900

Shober st, 125 ft n of Hirsch, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 1, 1887 (J. Jensen to N. Skowbo).. 2,375

Bingham st, 176 ft n w of Armitage road, s w f, 25x105 ft, dated Feb. 20 (F. E. Livengood to F. Wormstadt).... 675

West Fourteenth st, 225 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 25x90 ft, dated Feb. 21 (A. and F. Karasek to Jacob Littlestone).... 2,900

Dashiel st, 50 ft s of ——, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 16 (J. R. Lindgren to A. Faschingbauer).... 750

Hastings st, 214½ ft e of Loomis, n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 10 (H. A. Pudewa to G. A. Pudewa).... 2,000

Hinman st, 75 ft e of Robey, n f, 25x126½ ft, dated Feb. 25 (S. J. Glover to C. and E. Hein).... 750

Erie st, 125 ft w of Wood, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Jan. 25 (P. O. Stensland to J. Carlsen).... 1,275

Butler st, 150 ft n of Thirty-third, w f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 8 (M. Moojk to R. Kuhl).... 1,425

Congress st, 228 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24½x135½ ft, dated Feb. 21 (S. J. McCormick to J. H. Hansen).... 1,850

Congress st, e and adjoining above, 24½x135½ ft, dated Feb. 21 (Same to C. Nelson).... 1,850

Lexington st, 133 ft w of California av, n f, 24x125 ft (P. Olsen to G. F. Grover).... 750

Allport st, 144 ft s of Nineteenth, e f, 24x125½ ft, dated Feb. 20 (V. Dvorak to T. and M. Zek).... 2,240

Taylor st, 50 ft w of Clinton, n f, 50x118 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Ann Barth to Johnson & Preston).... 5,000

Point st, 276 ft s of California av, n e f, 25x114 ft, dated Feb. 7 (J. Felthouse to F. Holthuss) 900

Rush st, s e cor of Ohio, w f, und. ⅓ of 23x100 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Lyman Blair to M. B. Keep) 7,500

Halsted st, n w cor of Garfield av, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 15 (H. Gunderman to L. Berthel).... 10,000

De Koven st, 275 ft e of Halsted, n f, und. ½ of 25x101 ft, dated Feb. 23 (M. Rothford to M. O'Donnell).... 700

Bushnell st, 150 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (A. W. and K. Kratz to E. Michalski).... 1,860

Thomas st, 72 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 24x108 ft, dated Nov. 21, 1887 (S. Sturges to Charles Glawe).... 750

West Thirteenth place, between Oakley av and Leavitt st, 532x105½ ft, dated Feb. 10 (J. L. Crozer to Le Grand W. Perce).... 55,000

Forquer st, 238 ft w of Halsted, n f, 25x103½ ft, improved, dated Feb. 23 (E. Magnan to P. J. Devitt).... 2,750

West Congress st, 228 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 49x135½ ft, dated Feb. 23 (Master in Chancery to S. J. McCormick).... 3,750

Leavitt st, 48 ft n of Parmelee st, w f, 24x104 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (J. K. Ahern to M. Drislane).... 1,450

Lincoln st, 162 ft s of Monroe, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. Cushnick to L. Cushnick).... 3,500

West Lake st, near Washtenaw av, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Nov. 23, 1887 (N. W. and L. Bartholomew to F. H. Bartholomew).... 2,600

Premises No. 517 West Polk st, dated Feb. 6, (M. O. Tremain to S. Stanton).... 6,000

Drake av, 227½ ft n of Central Park boulevard, w f, 100x124 ft, dated Feb. 21 (S. W. Roth to C. Dixon).... 1,800

West Twenty-first st, 293 ft w of Rockwell, n f, 24x126 ft, dated Feb. 1 (J. A. Hall to J. Waitrak).... 425

Eleventh st, 249½ ft w of Laflin, n f, 24x104½ ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. B. Gest to A. Breton).... 900

Fairfield av, 487 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 24x135 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. Gosselin to P. Fish).... 1,000

Cypress st, 206 ft s of Kendall, w f, 24x112 ft, dated Feb. 21 (A. S. and J. P. Godman to P. Hansen).... 3,600

Albany av, 284 ft s of Madison st, w f, 24x89 ft, improved, dated Feb. 9 (W. K. Haynes to G. B. Blumenschein).... 2,550

The premises No. 450 South Canal st, dated Feb. 23 (A. S. and C. Fischer to A. M. Gilbert).... 14,000

Sedgwick st, n e cor of Granger, w f, 54x160 ft, dated Feb. 23 (F. Feldkamp to O. F. and G. Mayer).... 8,500

The premises No. 3116 Forest av, dated Feb. 18 (M. I. Couch to R. Dryfuss).... 5,200

Peterson st, 344 ft w of Robey, s f, 72x120 ft, dated Sept. 24, 1887 (N. Corwith to H. Hoepe).... 700

Superior st, s w cor of Rockwell, n f, 67x123 ft, dated Feb. 14 (J. Thompson to W. L. Blood).... 1,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lincoln av, s e of and near Belmont, s w f, 48 ft to Belmont av, dated Feb. 4 (J. P. Altgeld to Russell & Harding)....$ 3,500

Wolcott st, 192 ft s of Sunnyside av, w f, 50x152½ ft, dated Feb. 20 (W. Dickinson to Cornelia Howard).... 1,000

Southport av, 200 ft s of Lincoln, w f, 24x82 3-10 ft, dated Feb. 20 (Master in Chancery to B. Mergentheim).... 609

Pine Grove av, n e cor of Addison st, w f, und. ⅓ of 400x225 ft, dated Sept. 29, 1886 (A. and J. H. Colvin to A. W. Hildreth).... 6,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cottage Grove av, 24 ft n of Fiftieth st, e f, 75x120 ft, dated Feb. 4 (J. W. Brown to J. D. Vail Jr)....$ 5,437

Forty-third st, n e cor of Langley av, s f, 25x89 ft, improved, dated Feb. 21 (J. D. Vail Jr. to Jesse W. Brown).... 11,500

Wentworth av, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh sts, e f, 26x122 ft, dated Jan. 21 (H. J. Madsen to H. C. Jacobs).... 3,425

Sheridan av, 207½ ft n of Sixty-third st, w f, 50x166 ft, dated Feb. 8 (E. Keith to A. E. Wickersham).... 1,800

Wabash av, 242½ ft s of Sixtieth st, w f, 33x187 ft, dated Feb. 15 (W. Lister to M. McMartin).. 1,221

Forty-third st, 66 ft w of Emerald av, s f, 58x50 ft, dated Feb. 2 (H. R. Myers to J. Myers).. 1,250

Indiana av, 177 ft s of Forty-seventh st, e f, 23x177 7-10 ft, dated Feb. 6 (T. H. Newton to P. Fritz).... 5,000

Wood st, 150 ft s of Forty-ninth, e f, 25x124½ ft, dated Sep. 27, 1887 (E. Hills to H. Kloos).. 300

May st, n e cor of Sixtieth, w f, 30x124½ ft, dated Feb. 20 (J. U. Borden to J. Nelson).... 500

Marshfield av, 184 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Feb. 24 (L. Emery Jr. to H. Bohn).... 500

Forty-seventh st, near Blanchard av, 2¼ acres, dated Feb. 1 (M. D. Byers to M. R. Smith).... 3,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Superior st, 150 ft w of West Forty-seventh, n f, 50x120 ft, dated Aug. 27, 1887 (J. D. Harvey to E. J. & K. Wayner)....$ 340

Dickens av, 175 ft e of Crawford, n f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (R. S. Johnson to B. Hefter).. 600

Congress st, 241 ft west of Forty-fourth, s f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 23, 1887 (C. Counselman to A. Russell).... 600

Lot 25, Block 20, Garfield, dated Feb. 1 (J. F. Keeney to C. Orth).... 475

Van Buren st, n e cor of West Forty-sixth, s f, 51x125 ft, dated Feb. 8 (C. Counselman to K. Kelley).... 850

Sea Captain in an Ugly Scrape.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 23.—The British Vice-Consul, Mr. Myers, Mayor of Norfolk, has completed his investigation of the circumstances of the indignity done United States Deputy-Marshal Sullivan Feb. 2 by the Captain of the British merchantman North Erin, who, to escape the attachment of his vessel, had the Marshal thrown from the ship into a yawl alongside in Chesapeake Bay. The report has been sent to the British Minister, and Vice-Consul Myers expresses the opinion that the Captain has got himself into an ugly scrape, as he greatly endangered the life of the Marshal. The following dispatch by cable was received here today by United States Marshal T. W. Scott:

"LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—On the arrival of the steamer North Erin the owner called on me to apologize for the Captain's action respecting the circumstances of the vessel's departure. Full explanation by letter. So far as the court is concerned he considers that the arrest holds good.
"RUSSELL, Consul."

Increasing the Capital Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—The stockholders of the Metropolitan Cable Company today voted to increase the stock to $3,600,000. It was originally $1,000,000 and was doubled. This makes the company the largest concern in Kansas City.

Appointed County Attorney.

CLINTON, Ia., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—A. R. McCoy, of the firm of Ellis & McCoy, attorneys, a Democrat, was appointed County Attorney today to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of A. Howat to the District Bench.

TO GET MONEY FROM THE COUNTY.

The United States Electric Light Company's Case.

Judge Bunn is engaged in hearing the case of the United States Electric Lighting Company against the County of Cook, which involves the $80,000 contract with the county for the electric light job. The suit is to recover an installment of $20,880, which came due June 25, 1887. Since that time other installments to the amount of $20,000 have come due, but have not been collected. The defense set up by County-Attorney Bliss is, first, that the contract was a fraud, because about $16,000 was paid to get it; second, that there was a failure of consideration; and third, that the county when in debt and with an empty treasury had no authority to make such a contract. The trial will be resumed today.

Items.

In the Storey case a petition was filed yesterday by the receiver, H. A. Hurlbut, representing that in September, 1885, Marion Leonard began a libel suit to recover $100,000 alleged damages of the *Times* for publishing an item that she had been trying to murder the children of her landlady with a knife. The receiver retained A. S. Trude to defend the case, but he is now at the Hot Springs for his health. The suit was begun against the receiver without leave of court, and he asked for an order to restrain its prosecution until permission to sue was given. An injunction was issued and served on Miss Leonard. By mistake the deputy gave her the original writ instead of a copy and she refused to give it up. A tussle followed, but the woman held on to the paper. She was around the courts a few minutes afterward in her ugliest moods quarreling with the clerks and boasting that she had kept the writ.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus of Mrs. Andrew Pinney against the American Educational Aid Association for the possession of her children, John E. Pinney, aged 6, and F. Pinney, aged 4, was denied by Judge Gary yesterday. The Aid Association in its reply states that the children came into their custody as destitute in April, 1887, and that in the same month the father signed a contract relinquishing the rights of guardianship over the children. Subsequently a good home was found for them, and they are no longer in the custody of the association. The petition was dismissed.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,863—Henry Rood vs. N. Chicago Street Railroad Company, C. T. Yerkes, and Hiram Crawford. Bill to restrain infringement of compl't's patent of Aug. 30, 1881, for improvement in traction apparatus for wire rope railways. Coburn & Thacher, solrs.

20,864—The Haydenville Mining & Mfg. Co. vs. The Art Institute of Chicago. Asst., $5,000. Willard & Evans, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

114,856—Catherine E. Hamline vs. Jonah R. Taylor and Alfred B. McChesney. Debt, $1,600. Abner Smith and J. M. Cleaver, attys.

114,857—Crane Elevator Company vs. The Weber Wagon Company. Asst., $1,500. Cutting, Austin & Higgins, attys.

114,858—Joseph Doetsch vs. Warren Springer, J. B. Ditto, and C. S. Hamilton. Asst., $1,000. R. P. Parker, atty.

114,859—Louisa W. Sexton et al. vs. Charles P. Kenny. Ejectment, $1,000. Runyan & Runyan, attys.

114,860—Fred Diekelman vs. M. Masetter. Appeal.

114,861—Theodore A. Metz vs. Belle Metz. Bill for divorce for adultery. J. F. Latham, solr.

114,862—Morrier & McKindley vs. Columbia Theatre Company. Asst., $2,000. E. Hanecy, atty.

114,863—Richard Reeve vs. Mary Reeve. Bill for divorce for cruelty and drunkenness. W. R. Wagner, solr.

114,864—V. H. Surghnor vs. D. F. Anderson and Henry W. Ames. Bill for accounting and injunction. D. W. Graves, solr.

114,865—In re petition of City of Chicago to widen Stewart avenue from Twenty-third place to Egan avenue. J. W. Green, atty.

114,866—J. P. Sexton vs. F. C. Delamater, A. S. Bradley, et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000 on Nos. 58 and 60 Pacific avenue. W. S. Harbert, solr.

114,867—Chicago Tyre & Spring Works vs. Fred M. Atkinson and Eli Smith. Case, $50,000. Cook & Upton, attys.

114,868—Harriet C. Thomas et al. vs. Calumet & Chicago Canal & Dock Company. Ejectment, $1,100. Edward Roby, atty.

114,869—John C. Schmidt vs. Isabelle Schmidt. Bill for divorce for desertion. S. A. Reynolds, solr.

114,870—C. L. Niehoff vs. J. C. Polley. Confession of judgment, $1,431. M. J. Dunne, atty.

114,871—Felicia Cozzi Vecchi vs. Girado Vecchi. Bill for separate maintenance. Desertion. Samuel W. Jackson, solr.

114,872—Emma A. Doyle vs. Brown & Kavanagh, Crane Bros. Manufacturing Company, Somersworth Machine Company, and the Continental National Bank. Bill to concel note and for injunction. Fullenwider & Simmons, solrs.

114,873—J. J. Wade vs. Michael Shugrue. Appeal. F. S. Moffett, atty.

114,874—Union Stock-Yards National Bank of Chicago vs. James Kelly and Michael Mitchell. Confession of judgment, $6,000. Beckham & Brown, attys.

114,875—The Cleveland Rolling Mill Company vs. The Chicago & Great Southern Railway Company. Debt, $40,000; damages, $10,000. Samuel W. Packard, atty.

114,876—The Phoenix Building Society vs. Mathias Kerdinger, Mary Kerdinger, Isaac C. Kilgore and wife, and Frederick C. Lass. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $2,500 on Lot 6, Block 4, Gross Park Addition. M. A. De Lany, solr.

114,877—Asst. Suppressed.

114,878—John Stemmler vs. A. N. Wexelburg. Case, $1,000. E. P. Hansen, atty.

114,879—Laura Webb vs. Patrick J. Lynch and Tabor Cockulene. Forcible detainer, $5,000. Wilson & Moore, attys.

114,880—Blue Island Avenue Building, Loan & Homestead Association vs. Margreth Hiltz et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed of Lots 12 and 13, Block 10, Lots 1 and 2, Block 16, and Lot 17, Block 30, Iron-Workers Addition to South Chicago for $2,000. W. N. Low, solr.

114,881—John Stetson vs. John D. Hopkins and E. E. Smith. Attachment for $388. James Fanning Latham, atty.

114,882—Simon Reid et al. vs. Andrew G. Dinnen and John R. Dinnen. Confession of judgment, $500. Hofheimer, Zeisler & Rosenberg, attys.

114,883—Att. Suppressed.

Suppressed Tuesday—114,854—Minnesota Iron Co. vs. Graff, Bennett & Co. Attachment, $7,758. J. H. Chandler and H. A. Gardner, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—10,591, William Wilkinson et al. vs. W. O. Tylor Paper Company; judgment, $3,049;—10,707, Coffin, Devoe & Company vs. Emanuel Fist; same, $549.—7,728, The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company vs. Barker Tobacco Company; verdict, $2,730.—7,755, George F. Harding vs. Sandford W. Hull; judgment, $339.—7,767, Chandler Brown Co. vs. N. C. Clark; same, $250.

JUDGE GARY—7,548, John M. Stowell vs. Albion K. Morris; judgment, $3,853.—7,725, Rudolph Weber vs. Rachael Davies; same, $1,954.—7,689, John C. Harper et al. vs. Mrs. John Marshall; same, $174.

JUDGE HAWES—7,720, Louis Goezlin vs. Hermann Kirchoff; verdict, $268.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—5,417, Beardsley vs. Rogers; decree.

JUDGE JAMIESON—5,456, Dening vs. Cowles; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

65,081—Frederick Richter vs. Johanna Leser. Asst., $300. Mason & Ennis, attys.

65,082—Katherina Hauer vs. Steele-Wedeles Co. Trover, $1,200. James E. Cross, atty.

65,083—Patrick H. Skinners vs. Carl S. Lorenson. Petition to perpetuate testimony. M. J. Dunne, solr.

65,084—Louise Clithero vs. Joseph Clithero. Bill for divorce for cruelty. J. F. Konout, solr.

65,085—Joseph O. Rutter vs. William E. Hail, administrator de bonis non, et al. Bill for injunction, etc. Beckwith, Brown & King, solrs.

65,086—Joseph Owens vs. J. C. Knickerbocker, Judge of the Probate Court. Petition for mandamus. M. Salomon, atty.

65,087—Charles Anselmo, vs. Chicago City Ry. Co., and the West Division Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Same atty.

65,088—Mary L. Roney, administratrix, vs. the Ætna Life Ins. Co. Asst., $2,000. Nolan & Munhall, attys.

65,089—James R. Lane vs. Lucy Amberg and the R. R. Donnelly & Sons' Co. Creditors bill, $271.87. A. S. Maguire, solr.

65,091—A. M. Wright, et al., vs. Anton Junker. Asst., $1,000. Francis A. Riddle, atty.

65,092—Robert Teitje vs. Joseph Tisdey. Appeal.

65,093—Pennsylvania Oil Co. vs. Michael T. Coughlin. Asst., $600. F. C. Caldwell, atty.

65,094—Larson Noriander vs. Chas. G. Cobb. Appeal.

65,095—North Chicago Savings & Building Assn., vs. Henry and Rosa Greishaber. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $2,000, on Lot 85, C. J. Hull's subdn. of Block 53, Canal Trustees' subdn. Brandt & Hoffmann, solrs.

65,096—Warren Springer vs. The Hansen Mfg. Co. Confession of judgt., $825. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

65,097—Nadage Doree vs. Lillie Langtry. Asst., $1,000. P. L. O'Meara, atty.

Suppressed Tuesday—65,066, Charles Anderson vs. Union Steel Co. Case, $5,000. J. Gibbons, atty.

65,060—Thomas J. Martin et al. vs. Moritz Taussig, Mary A. Taussig, Joseph Massarek et al. Creditor's bill. Judgment, $1,625 vs. Moritz Taussig. Moses & Newman, solrs.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE TUTHILL—8,836, Abraham Strauss et al. vs. Otto Meckert and Louise C. J. Meckert; judgment, $678.—8,827, James S. Munroe et al. vs. R. T. Martin Co.; same, $184.—8,487, Thomas Thoroughman vs. Robert S. Perrine; same, $1,045.—8,839, People, etc., vs. Andrew Ratchford and Thomas Nash; same, $355.—8,816, William Herron et al. vs. George V. Frye, Carl H. Kleinbeck, and Philip Baum; same, $536.—8,524, Alfred H. Smith & Co. vs. Celia Lawson; same, $567.—8,518, Warner & Swasey vs. Charles Whittaker Mfg. Co.; same, $1,181.—8,882, Annie Bowden vs. Chris. Fitzsimmons and Annie Fitzsimmons; same, $550.—8,890, Friend & Fox Paper Co. vs. Newton & Leopold; same, $1,248.—8,925, Cnl. Lumber Co. vs. Fernwood Mill & Lumber Co.; same, $1,051.—8,778, Frank Drake vs. De Witt C. Roberts; same, $556.—3,400, John Bardowski vs. Victor Bardowski and F. G. Dannecker; same, $1,902.

JUDGE WATERMAN—2,391, Lawrence Lynch vs. Ann Halsted, Thomas E. Miller, E. Miller, and Brice A. Miller. Verdict, $1,250.—8,807, Andrew Y. McDonald vs. Thomas Callinan. Judgment, $835.—8,806, Raymond Lead Co. vs. Same. Same, $404.

DECREE.

JUDGE COLLINS—8,033, Eldora A. Keniston vs. Asa S. Keniston. Decree, divorce, adultery.

County Court—New Suits.

7,633—H. D. Kelly & Co. vs. Benjamin F. Reynolds. Asst., $400. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

7,634—Voluntary assignment of Esmay & Co. to Thomas Parker Jr.

7,635—C. M. Campbell vs. Joseph Arendt, Charles Schmidt, and John Grau. Asst., $404. E. P. Hansen, atty.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—In chambers.

JUDGE BUNN—Nos. 124, 128, 147, 164. No. 159, U. S. Electric Lighting Co. vs. County of Cook, on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—Call of calendar.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 7,774, 7,776, 7,780, 7,781, 7,783, 7,784, 7,787, 7,788, 7,789, 7,790, 7,791, 7,792, and the following cases from new calendar: 7,798, 7,803, 7,807, 7,809, 7,811, 7,812, 7,813, 7,817, 7,818, 7,820, 7,821, 7,822, 7,824, 7,826, 7,827, 7,828, 7,829, 7,830, 7,832, 7,834, 7,837, 7,838, 7,839, 7,843, 7,844, 7,846, 7,847, and 7,850. No case on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Trial call, term Nos. 7,215 and 6,332. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No case on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 38, and 39. No. 36 on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—No call. No. 20, Fowler vs. Chicago Cond. Co., on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No court until Monday.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Trial call Cal. Nos. 849 and 828, and cases from Judge Waterman's call. No case on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No court.

JUDGE WATERMAN—No first call. Trial call, term Nos. 2,107, 2,392, 2,207, 2,423, and 1,523. No. 469, Jandzinsky vs. Oemick, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—No court.

JUDGE COLLINS—Cal. Nos. 4 and 12 and term No. 2,876. No. 1, Carroll vs. Carroll, on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions and special assessments.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE HORTON—No call.

JUDGE BAKER—Will hear motions in his court.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—743, Little, on trial.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

June 21, 1878.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please give us the date of the hanging of Sherry and Connelly. F. R.

Government Remittances of Silver.

ARAPAHOE, Neb., Feb. 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will the Government at Washington send silver in packages of $500 or $1,000 free of express charges to any point by railroad in Nebraska? T. W. J.

[Yes, on deposit of legal tenders at the Sub-Treasury in Chicago].

Postmaster Judd Criticised.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The 15th ult. one of our agents mailed a postal card at Michigan City, Ind. We received it here Monday the 20th. Comment is not necessary. Mr. Judd had better leave politics alone and attend to the Post-Office business; something is wrong there. J. G. & Co.

A Compositor's Work.

ROSSVILLE, Ill., Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) How much type ought the average printer set in ten hours? (2) Is type measured solid or leaded? (3) What is the largest number of ems set in one day on record? SUBSCRIBER.

[(1) A thousand an hour is the average. (2) Differs in different places and different kinds of work; measured the same in newspaper offices. (3) 2,064 ems in one hour by Arensberg, now dead.]

Ben: Perley Poore, Law, and Charity.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—(1) Please inform me why the name Ben Perley Poore is written Ben: Perley Poore? (2) Why are not the reports of the Michigan Supreme Court given in THE TRIBUNE? The Indiana Supreme Court proceedings are reported. (3) Where can I find a list of the charitable institutions of Chicago—orphan asylums, foundlings, etc.? M.

[(1) Goes to show that his name was Benjamin, the colon showing that Ben is an abbreviation. (2) They will be hereafter. (3) In the introduction to the Chicago directory.]

The Language of the Country.

JACKSON, Mich., Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In regard to German in public schools it seems to me not to make so much difference whether it is a soft or hard language, nor does it make much difference if it is "the very soul of mankind." The question is this, "Is it good American policy? Is this a German or an English-speaking Nation? And what is it to be in the future? Would it not be far better statesmanship to have one people, one language, and one flag? Why, pray, should German be taught in our schools any more than French, Italian, Spanish, Norwegian, or any of the dozen and one languages of Europe? We have all these people with us, and they are entitled to have their native tongue taught as much as the Germans. I suppose an Englishman from Yorkshire and the Welsh might put in their plea in perfect justice. Teach English and nothing but English, and American English at that, that is the true policy for the United States to pursue. This would eventually close all papers of foreign tongues, and they would have to change their type and language. EDWIN HALLAM.

The Twelfth Street Viaduct.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly for the people in the vicinity of the proposed Twelfth street viaduct who are anxious of knowing just what action has been taken on this matter, and what is the cause of the delay, ascertain and publish the particulars, stating, if you please, what Ald. Mueller and Appleton are doing about it, and what interests they seem to represent? Also if Ald. Gile, as Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Alleys South, is doing is full duty in this case, or if the main body of the Council are the cause of delay, which unless decided soon will be the cause of loss and annoyance to many tenants here who do not know on what basis they stand for the coming year; and with business people, as the renting season is now near at hand, it is all important that they should know what is going to be done? Therefore, if you will lay before the people a statement of the facts you will no doubt do much to guide them as to their actions, present and future. As the spring election is now at hand, it is an opportune time to know what these Aldermen are doing. If this matter should not be acted on now, as I understand it, the spring elections will be about all the business the Aldermen can handle, and when the new members take their places and new committees are appointed this work has to be gone all over again, necessarily causing a great delay in deciding this, to us, important matter. MANY SUFFERERS.

[Nothing or next to nothing has been done in the matter since last fall. Several viaduct plans, all of them more or less absurd and objectionable, have been presented to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division and to members of the Council in an informal way. The only one worthy of serious consideration is that presented by Ald. Clarke, and which contemplates the extension of the eastern approach to Wabash avenue and the raising of the grade of State street for about 200 feet north and south of its intersection with the approaches. This plan, however, is objected to by the South Side Railroad Company and by the agents of the Santa Fé Company. The objections of the corporations in question seem to have more influence with the Aldermen than the demands of their constituents that some feasible scheme for the work shall be adopted. Appleton and Mueller seem to have done nothing in reference to the proposed improvement. Ald. Gile has called several meetings of his committee to consider the project, but the committee has so far failed to come to any conclusion for some unaccountable reason. The property-owners will have to exert themselves in order to secure any action before the spring election. They are largely to blame themselves, as many of them have helped to send boodle Aldermen to the Council. The present condition of the uncompleted viaduct at Twelfth street is a disgrace to the city.]

A Wendell Phillips Memorial.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 23.—A movement was started today to erect a memorial to the memory of Wendell Phillips. The movement was inaugurated by two meetings in Tremont Temple under the auspices of the Wendell Phillips Hall Association. The first meeting was largely attended by delegates from labor organizations, who formed a society for raising funds. The evening meeting was largely attended and was addressed by Gen. Butler and others. Gen. Butler made the speech of the evening. He eulogized Phillips, and claimed that the War of the Rebellion was principally inspired by the voice and pen of Phillips. He advocated the building of the memorial by the voluntary mites of the workingmen of America. He was opposed to any subscription of more than $5 from any one person. The meeting was a great success, and will, it is believed, greatly promote the fund for the memorial building.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Christ Friewald, basement, 20x40, No. 138 West Fifteenth street, to cost $800.

Chicago Panopticon Company, addition, No. 227 Wabash avenue, to cost $25,000.

W. T. Smith, two-story flats, 22x54, No. 47 Oak avenue, to cost $4,500.

William Mayer, two-story flats, 22x56, No. 44 Alexander street, to cost $1,800.

Peter Brachette, two-story addition, 25x10, No. 340 North avenue, to cost $1,100.

Frank Nicola, two-story flats, 20x40, No. 981 West Nineteenth street, to cost $2,400.

Herman Geifferth, one-story dwelling, 21x32, No. 567 Hastings street, to cost $1,200.

T. Kolzdk, cottage, 21x28, No. 91 Parmelee street, to cost $500.

M. Deucer, three-story factory, 50x124, No. 450 Twenty-fourth street, to cost $7,000.

W. Franka, one-story cottage, 20x50, No. 3145 Wallace street, to cost $1,500.

F. Clausing, two-story flats, 24x42, No. 520 Thirteenth street, to cost $3,000.

William Mueler, basement, 20x56, No. 135 Tremont street, to cost $800.

John Langeloh, one-story cottage, 21x32, No. 511 Dudley street, to cost $800.

T. Leitz, cottage, 20x50, No. 226 Kearney street, to cost $1,100.

Frank A. Kiel, cottage, 21x46, No. 497 Robey street, to cost $1,000.

John Spicka, addition, 20x36, No. 126 Cleaver street, to cost $1,400.

T. C. Dymond, three two-story dwellings, 50x60, No. 1054 Wilcox street, to cost $10,000.

Henry Ehlers, two-story flats, 21x34, No. 524 Dudley street, to cost $1,500.

John Sharkey, cottage, 20x40, No. 497 Fairfield avenue, to cost $600.

William Slett and W. J. Taylor, three two-story flats, 50x60, Oakwood boulevard, near Forty-third street, to cost $10,000.

Frank Roubit, cottage, 26x26, No. 1342 Hinman street, to cost $800.

John Ryan, cottage, 20x32, No. 3812 Lowe avenue, to cost $800.

Garden City Sand Company, one-story office, 14x16, No. 346 Flournoy street, to cost $200.

J. J. Busam, two-story flats, 21x52, No. 276 Mohawk street, to cost $2,500.

Joseph Steck, cottage, 20x26, No. 1145 Turner street, to cost $800.

Dennis H. Hayes, four-story warehouse, 82x100, No. 46 North Halsted street, to cost $16,000.

J. Schultz, cottage, 20x34, No. 3637 Honore street, to cost $700.

Dr. Kidst, basement, 16x74, No. 200 West Twelfth street, to cost $600.

J. Meyer, addition, 22x16, No. 125 Blue Island avenue, to cost $400.

M. Ydonski, basement, 20x50, No. 585 Dickson street, to cost $800.

Peter Hendrick, two-story dwelling, 21x34, No. 336 Dudley street, to cost $1,000.

Peter Schneider, four-story store and flats, 25x35, No. 2222 State street, to cost $7,500.

Joseph Effenberger, two one-story cottages, 20x26, Nos. 23 and 25 Kroll street to cost $1,400.

William Rankin, two-story flats, 26x48, No. 46 Morgan street, to cost $2,500.

Frederick Brusch, two-story flats, 22x32, No. 53 Orchard street, to cost $2,000.

Salt rheum and all skin diseases are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.